密勒氏評論報

THE WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE FAR EAST

Formerly Millard's Review

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THE WEEKLY REVIEW
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THE CHRISTMAS MESSAGE OF "Peace on Earth, Good Will Toward Men," finds perhaps a more fitting recognition at this Yuletide season than has been accorded in many years. During its period the diplomats of the leading powers of the world will be drawing near to the completion of their task at Washington—a task prompted by a desire for peace on earth and a closer brotherhood between the nations and peoples of the world. That starry ideal denoted by Christmas is leading men and the world on to greater achievements in the name of international tranquility each year and it is to be hoped that its steady march will meet with no more interruptions as witnessed the Christmases of the few years just past. The peoples of the world are striving to do away with discord and strife, to lift themselves out of the material bondage of fatalism and to project their idealism into the realm of concrete accomplishment. That event which brought the institution of Christmas adds the inspiration that is necessary for such an achievement and enables men and nations to become more than mere humans in their intercourse and their thoughts. It will be fitting indeed if at this Christmas season the world will find itself on a firmer footing with a more sincere and heart-felt belief in that golden maxim of human relationships, "Peace on Earth, Good Will Toward Men."

CHRISTMAS being the time set aside for an interchange of assurances of friendship and continued affection, the publishers and editors of the *Review* wish to express at this time their gratitude and appreciation of the continued support of its readers, advertisers and well wishers. Were such a thing possible, they would like to express in a more concrete form this sentiment. This publication has and is striving to make the world, and particularly China and the Far East, a better place to live in. It seeks to bring about a realization of the message of Christmas in the every day life of the people of China and their relations with the other peoples of the world. It hopes to see an unrestricted and unhampered growth upon the part of the nation to a place among the leading powers of the world in economic, social, political and other spheres. It is our belief that our readers will join with us in the expression of such a hope. At this time the *Review* takes the opportunity to wish its readers, advertisers, and well wishers a happiness that will increase with each succeeding Christmas and a prosperity that will

wax greater with each New Year. Adding the prayer that the ancient maxim of "Peace on Earth, Good will Toward Men," will be swift in its realization.

THE POLITICAL COMPLEXION OF THE Peking government has again changed during the past week. The Cabinet resignation, which was predicted for October, though somewhat delayed has come to pass. Premier Chin Yung-peng, after frequent attempts at resigning, has been permitted to step down and out and Minister of Foreign Affairs W. W. Yen has assumed the post of acting Prime Minister. The remainder of the Cabinet ministers are occupying their posts temporarily awaiting the appointment of their successers. Rumors are current giving various posts to various officials of past and present regimes but the most striking phase of the entire precedure is that the Cabinet downfall has been effected by General Chang Tso-ling, the Manchurian warlord, with the assistance of the Chiaotung party. Reasons of various kinds are being given for the action of the Mukden militarist, among which are the fear that Japan will be able to ostracize Manchuria and Mongolia, his strongholds, from the nation of China proper at the Washington Conference and thereby leave him a king without a country; the desire to obtain control of some of the banking institutions of China; a plan to bring together the various factions of Chinese politics in order to surround and gradually eliminate Wu Pei-fu, and a general strengthening of his own position. Such a cabinet as has been projected in news reports leaves much room for speculation and it is difficult to form any opinions from the outside, so fresh is the action in point of timeliness. Even though the proposed Cabinet is announced as a coalition effort it is difficult to reconcile the various men represented with their posts and with the movement in general. Some have heretofore been considered as sworn enemies, one has been classed as a traitor to his country, and others have not been on speaking terms. On the face of the matter it is difficult to see how such a Cabinet can come to any agreement with its widely separated members.

IF news reports are to be countenanced, Liang Shih-yi, a former promoter of the Anfu Club, one of the wealthiest men of China, and a leader now in the Chiaotung party, is to be premier. He has apparently been selected to name a coalition Cabinet group with the purpose in view of strengthening the government's financial situation and of incidentally bringing unity in the country by certain concessions and promises to the South. Liang is a Cantonese by birth and a former secretary of Tang Shao-yi, one of the administrative officials of the present Southern regime. The most startling announcement, however, is that Tsao Ju-lin, former Minister of Finance and Communications, the man who concluded the Nisihara loans with Japan which lead to the downfall of the Anfu party, a political refuge known as one of the "Three Traitors," is to be, or at least is mentioned, as Minister of Foreign Affairs. It seems a distinct lack of judgement has been present in this regard as no Minister of Foreign Affairs has had such a progressive and successful career as has Dr. W. W. Yen. Yeh Kung-cho, the former Minister of Communications, has been again slated for this post and Chang Hu, a former Vice-Minister of Finance, for the portfolio of the treasury. Other selections have been recorded but these are of minor importance in comparison with the posts mentioned. Chang Tso-ling hopes apparently to bring together all of the factions of the North under his domination, and the presence of Tsao Kun in Peking, gives, at least, his consent to the proceedings. One foreign observer, Rodney Gilbert, writing in *The North China Daily News*, voices the opinion that the ushering in of the new regime marks the coming of a government more reactionary in its nature than any since the formation of the Republic and predicts that only a direct challenge from Wu Pei-fu can keep the move from ultimate culmination.

FROM surface indications it would seem that the Cabinet reorganization has been inspired by Yeh Kung-cho as a member of the Chiaotung party, Chang Tso-ling having fallen in with and taken the initiative in the movement. There are many phases to the change Yeh Kung-cho and others of the proposed new cabinet are men who hold the view that the Peking government should be dominated by the financial interests of the country rather than by the militarists and in the new coalition there is a predominance of the financial associated with the politico-military. Though Chang is classed as a militarist he has never gone into action but has rather used his army as a "big stick" of persuasion. Yeh has been outspoken in the past in favor of foreign financial cooperation in the development of China and it may be that if the new coalition Cabinet is successful application may be made to the Consortium for assistance, Some predict that the government under the new regime will come more and more under the control of the Chinese bankers, who will, by their monetary power, be able to eliminate the militarists. It is difficult in China or any other nation to predict what course a new administration will follow and this is not an isolated instance. The happening has been too recent to do any more than make conjectures as to what will come to pass. Chinese opinion has not as yet become especially noticeable either for or against. But there remains this assertion which is safe to make, Chinese public opinion is crystallizing and is acting. The Anfu downfall is an illustration, though its outward accomplishment might not show it in this light. If the new Cabinet does not meet with the approval of the people it will fall. The possibility it suggests of a unity with the South should be soon verified and its other actions will indicate the methods to be followed.

THE FAR EASTERN REPUBLIC HAS added to the excitement of the week by sending an ultimatum to the Japanese at Vladivostok. The reason for the ultimatum is the reported gathering in the Priamur district of the followers of Merkuloff. The Far Eastern Republic looks upon this as a direct threat and maintains that it is in violation of an agreement with the Japanese command. The position of Merkulof is that of a rebel against the authority of the Far Eastern Republic and those who have recently been in Siberia maintain that it is only the benevolent tolerance of the Japanese that keeps Merkulof a factor in the situation there. The world in conference at Washington is probably being treated to a choice bit of explanation by the Japanese of their present position and future plans in Siberia. At such a time it is worth while to see how it looks to the Russians who are the people of Siberia and may be conceded to have at least some rights in their own country. To the Far Eastern Republic the matter is simple. There is rebellion against its authority. That rebellion is successful only in the region controlled by the Japanese. The rebellion cannot be put down without trespassing on Japanese prerogatives. The Japanese

themselves do not seem anxious to take steps to bring Merkuloff under control. The only logical course is for the Far Eastern Republic to proceed as it is proceeding. Some day it may occur to those who profess an overwhelming interest in the maintenance of the peace of the Far East that the most direct invitation to war that now exists in the whole world is the presence of Japanese troops in Siberia. What outcome can there be of a situation like that of the present one in Siberia? Japan is holding the territory of another nation and she has refused to give guarantees of any sort to that other nation or to the world. It is only the present weakness of Siberia that makes it possible for Japan to stay. Japan knows this and the people of Siberia know it. When international relations are known by both parties to a controversy to rest on plain force, war is not far away. If America, or England, or Japan herself were in the position of Siberia, what hope would there be of a peaceful settlement?

Chang Tso-ling on the War Path

BY HOLLINGTON K. TONG

GENERAL Chang Tso-ling, the Mukden War Lord, after having stopped over in Tientsin for one day, arrived in Peking on December 14, and the purpose of his sudden visit forms an interesting subject of wild speculation. His presence in the Capital has caused a tremendous stir in political circles. A feeling of uneasiness is prevailing generally. Talk of the Cabinet change is heard everywhere. Something surprising up the sleeve of "the uncrowned king" is freely predicted. It is popularly believed that in a few days the cat will be let out of the bag and then the people would dimly comprehend what General Chang is here for.

Like the appearance of an apparition, the arrival of the greatest war lord is commonly regarded as a bad omen. It is argued that he would have not come to Peking if there was no important business justifying the trouble of a long journey from Mukden. Now-a-days, the people look upon visits to the Capital of militarists as forboding a national evil, and are far from welcoming them although they prefer to have their opinion unexpressed lest the displeasure of the mightiest may descend upon them. Militarism in this country is bound to go if the popular sentiment can be taken as a barometer and means anything.

The immediate object which the Mukden War Lord intends to attain during his present visit to Peking is the control of the Bank of Communications, or rather the completion of an arrangement whereby he can help the bank out of the difficulty as well as acquire an interest therein. Shortly after the start of the run on the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications some three or four weeks ago, General Chang sent $3,000,000 in silver from his provincial treasury to Peking to help. On account of his desire to control the banks concerned the sum was declined on the ground that the banking authorities could devise means themselves to save the situation.

Far from being pleased with the banks' decision to reject his offer, General Chang has been since endeavouring to acquire a predominant interest at least in the Bank of Communications, which has not yet been able to remove the restriction to cash notes to the value of five or ten dollars for one person at one time. Bluffed once, he does not intend to be bluffed again. That is why he has come to Peking to conduct the negotiations for the rescue of the Bank of Communications personally. The present personnel of the Ministry of Communications, which is supporting the bank, are against the acceptance of General Chang's assistance. The majority of the directors of the bank itself are inclined to a favorable consideration of the matter.

Prominent Chinese bankers in Peking hold the view that the Bank of Communications is in such a desperate situation that in order to get itself out it may be forced to accept either Japanese money, with harsh conditions amounting to Japanese control of its activities and management, or Mukden money which will ultimately lead to General Chang's control of the bank. A third way out of the difficulty has not yet been found. The bank consequently becomes a bone of contention. Peking and Tientsin politicians of all shades of opinions are busying themselves with the attempt to solve the problem, each to his own advantage or to the advantage of the party behind him.

Finding the existence of confusion in banking circles, General Chang is believed to have availed himself of this psychological moment and made his appearance in Peking without much ceremony or advance information regarding his movement, and to try to snatch the plum out of the palms of the politicians interested before the latter know exactly what has happened. In this light has his surprise move been interpreted. Those who hold the opinion attempt to confirm it by relating the story of how General Chang intercepted General Wood, now Governor-General of the Philippines, on his way from Peking to a Japanese dinner at the Yamoto Hotel in the Mukden station, by taking him to his Yamen from the new station in his brand-new motor-car for a feast, and then escorting General Wood to the Japanese hotel just in time to catch the night train for Korea.

The second object of his visit to Peking, according to current reports, is the partial reorganization of the Cabinet. There is some dissatisfaction with the present Minister of Communications, Chang Chih-tan. The Mukden General naturally would like to have him resign from the Cabinet, and in order to realize his wish, it would be necessary for him to raise a kick against the cabinet in general, and then to compromise by having Minister Chang or some other Cabinet ministers whom he dislikes go and those whom he supports replace them. Whether General Chang will change his mind after having conversed with Prime Minister Chin Yun-peng on the inadvisability of any Cabinet change at the present moment when the Washington Conference is proceeding remains to be seen. Irrespective of what may happen, General Chang stands to gain.

The third object of his visit, it is said, concerns the government policy with regard to Manchuria and Mongolia over which he is the lord of all. Japan's endeavour to define the extent of China Proper and to separate Manchuria and Mongolia from her has alarmed him to no small degree. His strength and influence lies in his control of the two territories. If they are not treated as an integral part of China by foreign nations, his prestige will suffer, and together with the suffering of his prestige, his predominant position will slip away and he may not be able to dictate to Peking as well as before.

The Chinese delegates are putting up a stiff fight at Washington D. C., to retain Manchuria and Mongolia a part of China. Most probably, much will be heard of the matter in the near future own

This forecast was written before the Cabinet change was announced. The explanation contained will, however, make the later development clearer.

that the Mukden General is taking a personal interest therein. Several Chinese press men have approached him for a statement on the question. If they are successful in getting one, a part of the mystery surrounding his sudden coming to Peking may be dispelled.

Internally, General Chang has been all along trying to get his troops into the Yangtse with the object of reaching his powerful arm to Central China, realizing the fact that Central China will be the key to the control of the whole Chinese situation in the future. This time he may attempt to have General Chang Hsun, his relative and friend, a former monarchist, appointed Military Governor of one of the Yangtse provinces or Inspector-General of several Yangtse provinces through whom he may have a voice in the administration of affairs in that region. He may also try to secure the government's consent for the participation of his troops in protecting the frontier of the Yangtse provinces against the possible invasion by the Southern forces.

Attempts to get General Tsao Kun, Inspector-General of Chihli, Shantung and Honan, to visit Peking simultaneously, are being made. They appear to be doomed to failure, as General Tsao has signified no intention of mixing himself in Peking politics at this particular time. He has already wired to Peking in reply to the effect that he is suffering from a "fever," and finding it impossible to undertake the trip. Representatives of General Chang and President Hsu have been sent to Paotingfu to receive his views on the current political topics, but they will likely return to Peking with vague answers. There is a possibility of General Chang's visit to Paotingfu to thrash out some of the issues between the two in order to remove whatever misunderstandings that may be created by their subordinates and intriguing politicians anxious to see them at loggerheads.

The question that is most hotly discussed in Peking and Tientsin today relates to General Chin, Prime Minister. General Chin has been at the head of the Cabinet for a long period and his long cabinet life has been due to the support of General Chang Tso-ling. At the time of writing, they are on less cordial terms, and it is difficult to discover the reasons for the change of the relationship. Prime Minister Chin is ready or has to be ready for stepping down.

Having stopped over for one day at Tientsin, General Chang left for Peking at 9 o'clock on the morning of December 14 unexpectedly. The unexpected leave is said to be full of meaning. It is pointed out as an evidence of some unexpected development. Prime Minister Chin, who specially came to Tientsin to welcome General Chang on the preceding evening, did not know that his Mukden guest would depart so suddenly, and consequently did not travel to Peking with him. The latest report at hand stated that he had been sufficiently discouraged as to send in his resignation.

The press for the moment is full of reports on the movement of General Chang. Most of the local newspapers devote several columns to the reporting of what they believe to be news about the much feared general and the printing of editorials written with caution, which are by no means friendly to the visitor, and are usually sarcastic in tone. Politicians in Peking and Tientsin are flocking to the headquarters of the Mukden General day and night, all desirous of currying his favor and getting some high appointments from the government through his pleasure.

Peking, December 15th.

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A First Hand Story of the Conference *

BY J. B. POWELL

IF Secretary Hughes may be said to have won first honors through his announcement of the radical American plan for limitation of armament at the Conference on Limitation of Armament and Pacific Far Eastern Problems, then we must grant second honors to Dr. Sao Ke Alfred Sze, Chinese Minister and acting chief Chinese delegate, for his clear enunciation of China's case in the meeting of the delegates when Far Eastern problems were first brought up. The presentation of China's case was made at the first meeting called for that purpose at 11 o'clock on the morning of November 16. Dr. Sze was supported by Dr. Wellington Koo and Dr. Wang Chung-Hui, Philip Tyau, secretary of the delegation, and one or two Chinese technical advisers and assistants.

Preceding Dr. Sze's remarks, Secretary Hughes, as permanent chairman of the Committee on Far Eastern Affairs, made a strong address dealing chiefly with the policy of the Open Door. The following report of Secretary Hughes' remarks, which may be considered authoritative, appeared in the *Washington Post*, a paper considered to be in exceptionally close touch with the Administration:

The problems of the Pacific and the Far East are now squarely before the Washington Conference, with a definite declaration from Secretary Hughes on the "Open Door" and a precise set of proposal submitted by Alfred Sze, China's chief delegate.

This, in brief, is the result of the meeting yesterday of all the delegates to the conference, constituted as a committee on the Far Eastern question.

The statement of China's case assumes the dominant position in the Far Eastern discussions which Secretary Hughes' proposal on Saturday assumed in paving the way for limitation of naval armaments. In each instance, a working basis is provided for deliberations.

The features of yesterday's developments at the committee meeting were the following:

First—China put before the conference a proposed readjustment of her affairs involving the "Open Door," the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, secret treaties and a definite agency to make effective agreements which may now be made.

Second—Secretary Hughes put the United States on record as proposing an "Open Door" policy which would be to the advantage of all, including Japan, which nation, as Mr. Hughes phrased it, would be "on the threshold" when the door was really opened.

Third—Mr. Hughes brought before the Conference the question of mandates in the Pacific, including the subject of the island of Yap, which he referred to indirectly.

Mr. Hughes, in opening the meeting, said that in the discussion of Far Eastern problems, the first thing that suggested itself was China. He talked of China's ancient civilization, the intelligence and industry of her people, her great potential wealth. China, he said, is now in difficulties, but these are due in large part to the fact that she has only recently changed her form of government. He pointed out that Americans, from their own history, realized the disorders attendant upon a radical change in political organization, as was the case during the years following the American revolution and before all the States agreed to our present Constitution.

Mr. Hughes then spoke of Japan's new position in the world, expressed admiration for her achievements for which he said she was respected by all nations.

In beginning the discussion of the solution of the Far Eastern problem, Mr. Hughes then made his first significant suggestion by approaching the subject of the Open Door and

* Although this article contains much that has already been published in China and deals only with the earlier phases of the Washington Conference, it is more exhaustive in its material and more adequate in its treatment than anything that has yet appeared and for that reason is published herewith.

saying that the door must be really opened and that when it is opened Japan stands at the threshold. Thus he points out that under the proposed equal opportunity, Japan can be the first to enter and profit by the new arrangement.

The reason for reproducing the account from the *Washington Post* is to forestall any attempt which may be made in the future to twist Secretary Hughes' remarks into a recognition of Japan's claim for a "paramount" or "special" position in respect to China. The stenographic report of Secretary Hughes address has been preserved and will be made public at a later date, but for the present discussion, it is well to keep the record straight.

The following official report of China's proposal as presented by Dr. Sze, was issued to the press on the evening of November 16:

In view of the fact that China must necessarily play an important part in the deliberations of this Conference with reference to the political situation in the Far East, the Chinese delegation has thought it proper that they should take the first possible opportunity to state certain general principles which, in their opinion, should guide the Conference in the determinations which it is to make. Certain of the specific applications of the principles which it is expected that the Conference will make, it is our intention later to bring forward, but at the present time it is deemed sufficient simply to propose the principles which I shall presently read. In formulating these principles, the purpose has been kept steadily in view of obtaining rules in accordance with which existing and possible future political and economic problems in the Far East and the Pacific may be most justly settled and with due regard to the rights and legitimate interests of all the Powers concerned. Thus it has been sought to harmonize the particular interests of China with the general interests of all the world. China is anxious to play her part not only in maintaining peace, but in promoting the material advancement and the cultural development of all the nations. She wishes to make her vast natural resources available to all peoples who need them, and in return to receive the benefits of free and equal intercourse with them. In order that she may do this, it is necessary that she should have every possible opportunity to develop her political institutions in accordance with the genius and needs of her own people. China is now contending with certain difficult problems which necessarily arise, when any country makes a radical change in her form of government.

These problems she will be able to solve if given the opportunity to do so. This means not only that she should be freed from the danger or threat of foreign aggression, but that, so far as circumstances will possibly permit, she be relieved from limitations which now deprive her of autonomous administrative action and prevent her from securing adequate public revenues.

In conformity with the agenda of the Conference, the Chinese government proposes for the consideration of and adoption by the Conference the following general principles to be applied in the determination of the questions relating to China:—

1. (a) The Powers engage to respect and observe the territorial integrity and political and administrative independence of the Chinese Republic.

(b) China upon her part is prepared to give an undertaking not to alienate or lease any portion of her territory or litteral to any Power.

2. China, being in full accord with the principle of the so-called Open Door or equal opportunity for the commerce and industry of all nations having treaty relations with China, is prepared to accept and apply it in all parts of the Chinese Republic without exception.

3. With a view to strengthening mutual confidence and maintaining peace in the Pacific and the Far East, the Powers agree not to conclude between themselves any treaty or agreement directly affecting China or the general peace in these regions without previously notifying China and giving to her an opportunity to participate.

4. All special rights, privileges, immunities or commitments, whatever their character or contractual basis, claimed by any of the Powers in or relating to China are to be declared, and all such or future claims not so made known are to be deemed null and void. The rights, privileges, immunities and commitments, now known or to be declared are to be examined with a view to determining their scope and validity, and, if valid, to harmonizing them with one another and with the principles declared by this Conference.

5. Immediately, or as soon as circumstances will permit, existing limitations upon China's political jurisdictional and administrative freedom of action are to be removed.

6. Reasonable, definite terms of duration are to be attached to China's present commitments which are without time limits.

7. In the interpretation of instruments granting special rights or privileges, the well established principle of construction that such grants shall be strictly construed in favor of the grantors, is to be observed.

8. China's rights as a neutral are to be fully respected in future wars to which she is not a party.

9. Provision is to be made for the peaceful settlement of international disputes in the Pacific and the Far East.

10. Provision is to be made for future conferences to be held from time to time for the discussion of international questions relative to the Pacific and the Far East, as a basis for the determination of common policies of the Signatory Powers in relation thereto.

China's proposals which were received by the American press and public with almost the same enthusiasm that greeted Secretary Hughes' suggestions for a limitation of naval armament, were the immediate subject of general discussion. The Chinese delegation, according to report, was deluged with telegrams and resolutions of congratulations from all sections of America. The newspapers are now calling them the "China Bill of Rights," and it is almost correct to say that every newspaper in the United States has discussed them favorably, in addition to carrying the extensive news dispatches sent out by the press associations and special correspondents. Probably the most interesting technical analysis of the "Ten Points," appeared in a copyrighted article in the *Baltimore Evening Sun* by Dr. John Dewey, who has just returned to America after nearly three years in the Orient and who is now writing for a number of newspapers and magazines on the Conference and Far Eastern problems. A perusal of Dr. Dewey's analysis will show that he does not share the enthusiasm of many writers who have only a casual knowledge of the China situation. Dr. Dewey's article which appeared on November 17 follows:

The Chinese proposals are both shrewd and wise. It was good tactics for the Chinese delegates to present their own case instead of having it first presented by either the United States or Japan, thus saving the susceptibilities of both Oriental countries.

It was shrewd to conceive the 10 points in broad fundamental terms. No nation can object to points 1 and 2, for example, regarding the territorial integrity and political independence of China and regarding the Open Door. All nations have repeatedly put their assent on paper. But their formal reassertions by all nations at this time of joint conclave puts China in a position of vantage in calling attention to the specific points in which prior agreements have been violated.

It was shrewd not to make demands too immediate and to allow for compromise in time of execution, as for example, in Point 5, regarding removal of limitations on China's present freedom of action. It would not be advantage to China itself to have an immediate abolition of extra-territorial rights nor to have the customs administrations turned over to her out of hand. She is entitled, however, to know the conditions under which these things will be done so she can have assurance that at a definite time in the future these things will be done, provided she takes certain specified steps.

Point 3 is a shrewd way of approaching the Anglo-Japanese Alliance and the Lansing-Ishii Agreement, both of which concern China and in neither of which was she consulted. The proposition that she be notified of all engagements affecting her and be given a chance to share is so reasonable that a nation which declines to give assent at once puts itself under suspicion.

Wisdom, as distinct from good tactics, centers to my mind in Point 4 to which 6 and 7 are auxiliary, and 10, to which presumably 9 is auxiliary. For "provisions for a peaceful settlement of international disputes" is mere Pickwickian verbiage, without provision for future conferences. Neither provision can be carried into effect without something which, in fact if not name, will be a permanent committee of reference and arbitration in which China will sit as a partner and not as a victim.

Point 4 contains the teeth of the document. It is a bold and just move to demand that all commitments, special rights, privileges, etc., be made public under the penalty of otherwise being voided, and that they and those already public be examined with reference to their validity and

harmony with one another, and that they be construed strictly in favor of the grantor.

These clauses go to the root of the matter. They will bring to light all of China's grievances against Japan in particular and other nations in general. They make open diplomacy a reality. They abolish that atmosphere of secrecy and intrigue which has been China's greatest enemy within as well as without. It is a bold move, because if this point is accepted and full publicity follows it will expose something of China's own weakness and official corruption as well as the cupidity and intrigues of other nations. It is a guarantee of better internal government in China as well as a safeguard against other nations. It undoubtedly goes much further than appears on the surface.

Nothing is said about the 21 demands. But it is impossible to harmonize some of the clauses of the treaties based on these demands with other commitments which China has made with other nations. The question of their validity brings up the state of duress under which the treaties were signed, an ultimatum with virtual threat of war.

Nothing is said about Shantung. But so far as China's consent is concerned the occupation of Shantung rests upon the 21 demands, while it also is in conflict with the terms of of China's treaty with Germany, which made German leases and privileges inalienable to any third nation. Any nation which openly objects to articles 4, 6 and 7 at once comes under suspicion of harboring unfair designs. To give assent means rectification of some of the worst wrongs from which China suffers. The more one studies these articles in the light of past events the more far-reaching they are seen to be. The danger is that they will be accepted "in principle" and then whittled down in fact.

Coming to lesser points the *Associated Press* has reported that Point 8 is the one which most puzzles Japanese circles. Considering the point declares that China's rights as a neutral are to be fully respected in all future wars, and considering that Japan's wars with Russia and Germany were both fought in violation of Chinese neutrality, this puzzlement is not easy to understand. It becomes a little ominous in view of the accompanying suggestion that the point may mean that the powers guarantee China's neutrality, reducing her to a Belgium, and that its enforcement along with other points goes back to a question of China's internal order and governmental unity.

It is too early to predict, but it looks as if Japanese policy were going to be an expression of general sympathy with China's aims, while laying emphasis upon her lack of internal unity, her so-called chaos, and the arguement that in order to secure an eventual realization of China's aims and aspirations she must be put for a period under some kind of international tutelage, In the latter case, Japan would become in virtue of propinquity the actual guardian and trustee in behalf of the powers. In that case Japan will have gained her point as regards China plus the blessing of the powers.

Immediately after the Chinese proposals had been issued to the press, the Washington newspaper correspondents bombarded the British, French and Japanese delegations with queries as to their reactions in respect to China's demands. The French were the first to respond, but they were immediately followed by a statement issued by the British delegation headed by Mr. Balfour. When the correspondents called at the Japanese Embassy they were met with a statement that Baron Shidehara was ill and the Chinese proposals could not be discussed before a private conference on the part of the Japanese delegation could be held. Whether the Japanese delegation desired to await word from Tokyo, or whether they desired to wait for the meeting of the general committee on Far Eastern Affairs on November 18, when their official attitude was disclosed, is not known.

The *Associated Press* report of the Japanese attitude follows:

Admiral Baron Kato, on behalf of the Japanese delegation to the Washington Conference, today asked and received from the heads of the delegations of the nine participating powers a delay of several days to allow examination of the Far Eastern proposals submitted yesterday by China.

The statements issued by the French and British and Japanese which were carried by the *Associated Press* follows:

The French Statement to the Press

The French attitude toward the Far Eastern proposals of China was set forth after a two-hour conference between Premier Briand and other members of the delegation.

While the precise conclusions of the French delegates have not been communicated, French policy, in a general way, is understood to be framed by these general considerations:

First. France desires earnestly to aid China in realizing her aspirations territorial, political and commercial.

Second. France would give up Kouang Tcheou, which she leased from China in 1898, provided Great Britain gave up Wei Hei Wei and Japan Shantung, leased by the Germans at the same time, and the Port Arthur peninsula.

Third. France would not be unwilling to surrender her extraterritorial privileges were other powers willing to do the same. France gave up these privileges in Japan in 1906, and was in negotiation with Turkey to give them up there in 1914, when the war came. However, the French feel that extraterritoriality should be maintainted until it is clear that the Chinese Republic can give adequate security and justices to foreigners.

Fourth. The French colony of Indo-China did not belong to China but to Annam. Consequently, Indo-China, the great French colony with 25,000,000 inhabitants does not come in the question, according to the French point of view. If, however, some question should be raised as to the rectification of the 900-mile Chinese frontier, the French government would be willing to discuss the boundary.

Fifth—France approaches the discussions of Far Eastern questions in sympathy with Japan's need for expansion and the raw material. The French delegation desires, under all circumstances, to take a conciliatory and Pacific role.

Sixth—France is for open dealings of the powers with China and against any secret negotiations.

The subject of spheres of influence beyond Indo-China does not seem to be a serious one, because the policy of spheres of influence was replaced more than ten years ago by the policy of the consortium of powers. Nevertheless France, having due regard to her private interests in Yunnan and by agreement with Great Britain and Yunnanese made early in the first decade of this century, would give up this rather intangible privilege, provided Great Britain did the same.

The British Statement to the Press

In emphasizing their readiness to work for China's economic emancipation, the British spokesmen insisted that Great Britain had actually been far in advance of other nations in offering to relinquish extraterritorial jurisdiction in China as soon as that country was sufficiently developed to insure the safety of foreigners and British nationals. They recalled that this point was treated in the treaty made eighteen years ago, by Great Britain with China.

A carefully considered statement of the British attitude toward China, made by a high authority, said that generally speaking Great Britain has come to the Conference to take part with the other nations in the preparation of steps to make China a stable country and a real factor in world trade. In that respect, it was declared, Great Britain's interests were identical with those of other nations; certainly with those of the United States.

The world war and the ensuing Russian revolution had shown, it was argued, that the welfare of every great country was an essential part of the well being of the world at large. Great Britain's policy, it was said, was to develop China, not only for herself, but for the benefit of the whole world. It was added that Great Britain had no wish to be selfish, though the highest form of selfishness, perhaps, was doing good to others.

"The open door in China is the best method of creating prosperity for the whole world," this British authority declared. "Great Britain's view is that this can best be attained by international cooperation. We wish to see China developed for the benefit of China primarily in the confidence that other nations will benefit thereby.

"In short Great Britain has come to the Conference for the purpose of doing everything that can be done to rehabilitate China and enable her to resume her proper place in the hierarchy of the world. The best means of accomplishing this is through the Open Door and by giving China freedom to work out her own destinies. On the other hand, it is obvious that a great deal can be done by traders of all countries to assist China in achieving the objects in view."

Incidentally it was suggested that the development of China might be greatly forwarded by the construction of railroads, which also would help the other nations of the world in their trade relations with China.

It was indicated that Great Britain would make no strong objection to the relinquishment of Wei Hei Wei or any other territory in China, held under similar tenure.

Wei Hei Wei had been leased by Great Britain in 1898, it was explained, at the conclusion of the Russo-Japanese war, when it was felt in Europe that "China was breaking up," and there was some apprehension as to the result of a scramble by Russia. France and some other nations to get a foothold. At present Wei Hei Wei is said to be regarded by the British as nothing more than a fine summer resort and a sanitary anchorage for the British fleet, without particular strategic value:

Supplementary statement issued by the British Delegation on the day following the issuance of the above.

Attention was directed by the British delegation spokesmen today to a statement made in the House of Commons the other day by Undersecretary Harmsworth of the foreign office, in the following language:

"The policy of spheres of influence in China has been superseded by one of international co-operation, and the further development of this policy will no doubt form one of the subjects of discussion at Washington."

Japan's Official Statement issued at the meeting of the Committee on Far Eastern Affairs on November 18

Admiral Baron Kato, on behalf of Japan, made the following statement:

"1. It seems to the Japanese delegation that existing difficulties in China lie no less in her domestic situation than in her external relations. We are anxious to see peace and unity reestablished at the earliest possible moment, but we want to avoid all action that may be construed as an intervention in the internal affairs of China. All that this Conference can achieve is, it seems to us, to adjust China's foreign relations, leaving her domestic situation to be worked out by the Chinese themselves.

"2. The Japanese delegation wishes to assure the Chinese delegation and the whole Conference that Japan has every desire to cultivate the happiest relations with China. We are solicitous of making whatever contributions we are capable of toward China's realization of her just and legitimate aspirations. We are entirely uninfluenced by any policy of territorial aggrandizement in any part of China. We adhere without condition or reservations to the principle of 'the Open Door and equal opportunity' in China. We look to China in particular for the supply of raw materials essential to our industrial life and for foodstuffs as well. In the purchase of such materials from China, as in all our trade relations with that country, we do not claim any special rights or privileges, and we welcome fair and honest competition with all nations.

"With regard to the question of the abolition of extraterritoriality, which is perhaps one of the most important questions proposed by the Chinese delegation, it is our intention to join with other delegations in the endeavor to an arrangement in a manner fair and satisfactory to all parties.

"We have come to this conference not to advance our own selfish interests, we have come to cooperate with all nations interested for the purpose of assuring peace in the Far East and friendship among nations.

"3. The Japanese delegation understands that the principal object of the conference is to establish in common accord policies and principles which are to guide the future actions of the nations here represented. Although we are ready to explain or discuss any problem which in the wisdom of the Conference is taken up, we should regret undue protraction of the discussions by detailed examination of innumerable minor matters."

So far the principal discordant note regarding the proposal of the Chinese delegation, was uttered by Ma Soo, representative in America of Dr. Sun Yat Sen. This statement was issued to the *Associated Press* and appeared in the newspapers on November 18, and follows:

The proposal submitted by the Peking delegation is a distinct disappointment. This is no time for platitudes and inane generalities. What the Chinese people want is some definite action for the restitution of China's rights.

"They want the return of Shantung, the abrogation of the notorious Twenty-one Demands, the agreement of 1918 and the series of secret treaties which virtually made China a vassal of Japan.

"They want Manchuria and Inner Mongolia back and also Tibet. They want the renunciation of the obnoxious spheres of influence and the withdrawal of foreign garrison from Chinese soil.

"These are some of China's demands. The Peking delegation should have pressed these demands. They should have faced these vital issues, but instead they have contented themselves with the formulation of general principles—principles such as the Open Door and the integrity of China which have been affirmed and reaffirmed many times.

"Since the time of John Hay these principles have been accepted by every power claiming to have an interest in China, and ostensibly have been the object of every treaty entered into between them for the last twenty years. They have been more honored in the breach than in the observance.

"What we want is not the affirmation or reaffirmation, but the strict enforcement of these principles by the Conference. If the Peking delegates have no desire to insist upon this then they should go home, and if the Conference on Pacific and Far Eastern questions is unable to accomplish this then it may just as well break up. For the sake of all concerned the Conference from which the world expects so much should not be allowed to degenerate into an academic discussion on 'general principles' which are self-evident and universally accepted."

The official statements at the meeting on November 19 of the spokesmen for Belgium Great Britain, Italy, Netherlands, and Portugal in respect to China's Contention as covered in the "Ten Points" follows:-

The Belgian Stand

Baron de Cartier, speaking for Belgium; Mr. Balfour for the British empire, and Senator Schanzer, for Italy, then made statements in regard to the same subject, as follows:

Baron de Cartier:

"I believe it advisable to briefly point out the spirit in which Belgium takes up the examination of the questions relating to the Far East.

"She is happy to subscibe to the noble sentiments that inspired the words of the Secretary of State at the opening session of the work of our committee.

"In so far as China is concerned, my country has for many years maintained important relations with her and has been among the first to contribute to the development of the natural resources of China through the large part she has taken in the construction of its railroad system; it has also established there industrial and financial enterprises of importance.

"The personal experience that I have been able to acquire through sojourns in China during the past 25 years, the evidences of the progress that she has made during that period, the manner in which she has been able to overcome her internal crises, inspire me with great confidence for her future.

"Belgium will take part willingly in all the measures that this conference may adopt to insure the territorial integrity of China and to furnish her with the means to overcome her present difficulties. She is convinced that the support of the action of the government is the necessary condition of all progress and of the fruitful application of such rules as this Conference might lay down in accord with the government of the Chinese republic.

"Begium will unreservedly favor the policy of the Open Door. She desires to see assured to the industry and commerce of all the nations the possibility of sharing on a footing of complete and genuine equality the development of the resources of China to the greatest benefit of the Chinese people and of all humanity.

"She has heard with satisfaction the statement of the representatives of the Chinese republic that that country is ready to apply the policy of commercial liberty in all parts of its territory without exception. This commercial liberty will not produce its full effect unless the nationals of the powers obtain the rights and privileges which are a necessary condition of the full development of economic interests.

"Belgium, in accord with the powers concerned, is ready to consent to a fair increase in the customs duties.

"She will align herself willingly on the side of the countries which are disposed to accept the gradual abandonment of their rights of jurisdiction as soon as the Chinese government shall have completed the work that it has undertaken and shall be in position to give assurance of the many guarantees that the proper administration of justice demands."

The British Position

Mr. Balfour's statement:

Mr. Balfour said that he thought it unnecessary to add one word to what has been said by his colleagues in regard to the question of a general order which had been raised. His reason for saying this was that he had nothing to add to the frequent declaration of the government he had the honor to represent on all these questions, for example, the "Open Door" in China, the integrity of China and the desirability of leaving China to work out its own salvation and to maintain control over its own affairs, and of substituting, when circumstances warranted, the normal processes of law for extraterritoriality." All these principles have been formulated over and over again in explicit terms by the government which he represented.

The Italian View

Senator Schanzer's statement:

'I have the honor to state in the name of the Italian delegation that we fully subscribe to the noble sentiments that have been expressed by the orators who have preceded me. The Italian delegation is ready to examine, together with the other delegations, with the greatest care and in a spirit of sincere sympathy the questions relating to China. It will give its support to the solutions that shall appear to be best suited to assure the free development of China and to guarantee an equality in footing of the different nations in their efforts to promote the progress of China and of commerce with that country."

Mr. Briand expressed the warm sympathy that France feels for China with which she has a common frontier about 1,500 kilometers long.

The French delegation is disposed to consider in the most favorable light the Chinese claims in their entirety. But, in order to reach a practical result, it will be necessary to make a thorough examination of each claim.

Holland's Friendship

Jonkheer van Karnebeek (representing the Netherlands) remarked that, in the present phase of the discussion, there is not much for him to say of a general character and at the same time of material importance. He wished, however, to seize this occasion to say as the representative of one of China's neighbors that the Netherlands delegation will be happy to consider the principles which China has laid down and the problems themselves from the standpoint of the world's general welfare and to examine them in a spirit of sympathy and friendship toward China.

Holland, Jonkheer van Karnebeek said, has old friends along the shores of the Pacific; China knows that it is one of them. If China avails herself of the opportunity now afforded by this conference to assert her rights, to declare her position and to define her wishes, she may count on Holland's good will and its willingness to aid her in the realization of legitimate aspirations and in her endeavors towards a consolidation and stabilization of her domestic affairs which are connected with the problems affecting the Pacific.

China's Appreciation

Viscount d'Alte said: That the Portuguese delegation saw with pleasure that the delegates of the other nations represented at the Conference had expressed nearly identical views to the desirability, in the interest of all, of a prosperous and united China. He gladly associated himself with his colleagues in the expression of this desire.

Mr. Sze expressed on behalf of the Chinese delegation his sincere appreciation for the united sympathy, and friendship of the delegations here for China and her proposals. Of course, many proposals will be considered in connection with their applications. He would desire to reserve to the Chinese delegation the right of discussing them in detail then. But he was sure that the friendly sentiments as expressed and the general spirit of accord thereby presented would be greatly conductive of the success of this conference.

Washington, D. C. November, 20, 1921.

Today in the Far East *

BY B. LENOX-SIMPSON *(Putnam Weale)*

IN England, which I only left a month ago, I was asked a good many times just what I considered the Pacific question to be. I invariably answered that the matter must be divided into two distinct parts. First, the general issue connected with sea-power, island-bases and large migratory racial movements; and, secondly, the narrower issue of the Far East. Naturally, it is about the second part that I wish to talk to you today. The problem of the Far East is by no means as insoluble as some people imagine. It is overburdened with detail and made tedious by the slowness with which changes come, and yet in essence it is very simple. Let me give you some preliminary indications. There had been rivalry between China and Japan for seven hundred years prior to the war of 1894, which definitely stripped China of her suzerainty over Korea. But this rivalry was no stronger than the long contest between England and France, which was waged in one form or another practically from the Norman Conquest down to our own time. Japan triumphed, over China in 1894, because she had learned the lesson of Western efficiency more quickly than her neighbor. In the settlement, she made only one false move, the abortive attempt to annex purely Chinese territory, the Liaotung peninsula. I do not attach much importance to this war except in its indirect effects; the real crisis in the Far East dates from the settlement of the Russo-Japanese conflict ten years later. It has never been properly realized what a stupendous effort this was for Japan and how gallant she was to attack her great northern neighbor. I can only say by way of comparison that the burdens, financial and otherwise, placed on the Japanese people were every bit as heavy for them as the burden placed on the peoples of Europe by the war just ended. The outlook was tinged by another circumstance. The people were angry with their government for the treaty of peace and believed that they had been cheated of their just deserts. It is very important to realize all the implications of these statements. The Japanese government, although autocratically constituted, is highly sensitive to pressure from within and afraid of that pressure, because there being no true constitutional checks on its authority there is ever present the fear of tumult and riot and even revolutionary outbreak. I attribute the whole series of acts committed by Japan in China during the past sixteen years more to popular pressure than to bureaucratic desire. The people, disappointed in the concrete results achieved by war and overburdened by taxation, constantly spurred on their government to coercive action. It is a fact, for instance, that the famous Twenty-one Demands were prepared outside the government offices in Tokyo and only taken up and adopted by the Foreign Minister Kato and the Prime Minister Okuma in the hope that success would give them an unchallenged leadership among their own countrymen. This is also true of the whole series of loans to China, amounting to so many millions during the World War period. They were vain attempts, in obedience to public sentiment, to stake out a special claim in eastern Asia.

As for any actual necessity for Japan going overseas to relieve the pressure of her population, the facts today prove conclusively that there is no such pressure. Korea, after being sixteen years in Japanese hands has less than 400,000 Japanese immigrants, or an average influx of 25,000 a year. Formosa, after twenty-six years' ownership by Japan, has little more than 100,000 Japanese residents. The leased territory in Manchuria and the South Manchuria Railway Zone have under 90,000 Japanese. That is, during two decades Japan has only sent to these regions slightly more than half a million people. If we examine the emigration from the British Isles during a like period. we find a figure so vastly superior to this total that it is made quite plain that there is no such pressure in Japan as there is in the United Kingdom. Moreover, last year's statistics show that the Japanese increase in population has fallen from half a million annually to 280,000. If this diminished birth rate is maintained, it will be yet another proof that the cry of overpopulation is entirely fictitious. There is one final remarkable fact. Japan has at home in her own territory enough land to take care of forty years' normal increase. The northern island of Hokhaido is still only sparsely colonized and could carry ten

* An Address before the China Society of America and the Banker's Club of America, New York, October 31, 1921.

millions more. Similarly, if the crown lands belonging to the imperial family were thrown open to the colonization of the Japanese people there would be room for an additional ten millions. A country that has available land which could support an increased population of 20,000,000 and yet cries that it must expand abroad, is actually dishonest. What Japan requires is not overspill areas but what I call wealth contact areas. In other words, wherever on the shores of the Pacific the white man has pioneered and created his standards of life, there do the Japanese desire to go. They do not like Latin America as much as other parts. What they really desire is access to Anglo-Saxon America and Anglo-Saxon Australia, where the standards are immensely higher than elsewhere and the cash returns correspondingly great. That seems to me everything that needs to be said on this side of the question.

So far as the other element in the problem is concerned, namely, China, the statement can be made just as simple. The Chinese people have been for some years in a state of mild chaos, because that condition has been absolutely necessary for progress and change. One thing only I regret, the mildness of it all. It would have been much better if they has shown fierceness and hit out more strongly, particularly at their enemies, as that would have earned for them attention from the world and thereby won for them more justice. Progress in China, as in every other country in the world, is dependent on conflict and contest, not on a pathetic subordination to a bureaucracy, which seems to be the ideal which all those who criticize China have in mind. There has been more perfectly stupendous progress in China if we compare the position of the people today with their position ten years ago. They walk faster, think faster, talk faster, and act faster. Anyone with any powers of observation must concede these facts. And with all this there is growing up a national consiousness and a will-to-act utterly unknown ten years ago. It simply means that today they are awake and about to march forward. In these circumstances certain phrases written down in the agenda of the Washington Conference to cover. China are very important. The particular sub-head I have in mind is entitled, "Principles To Be Observed." And then follow the various categories such as "Administrative Independence," "Railways," etc. What are the principles to be observed, in dealing with China? Is it possible to state them tersely? I say it is. Simply apply to China the same ideas that you apply to every other country, merely modifying them so as to give past practice a certain status and build up on that foundation. Here is a concrete illustration. It must be laid down categorically that China must own and control all her communications, telegraphs, posts and railways, the technical and financial details being dealt with in the light of past practice. The test case is the matter of the Shantung Railway, which must be placed on precisely the same footing as all other railways, under the ownership and control of the Ministry of Communications as the trustee of the nation. For three years I have been insisting that the railway is the whole Shantung question and that once that has been dealt with there will be nothing left to cause conflict between the two powers. Had the Chinese delegates at the Paris Conference dropped the rest of the Shantung business and merely insisted upon the retrocession of the railway as being vital to the life of the State, it would have exposed as nothing else could have done the whole Japanese plan of campaign. Without railways to penetrate the back country, the Chinese seaboard offers no attraction to the Japanese and would be immediately evacuted. There is only one other matter besides ownership and control of all communications that is vital to China today. That is control of her tariff. She must have tariff autonomy. I favor immediately doubling the present 5 percent import tax and immediately abandoning the archaic system of coast trade taxation. That will in any case do two things. It will bring in sufficient revenue to do away with constant borrowing and will inaugurate what is absolutely essential for inter-provincial solidarity—that is, free trade within the limits of the Republic. I also sugguested whilst in England that trading zones ten miles wide, as in the case of the Manchurian railways, be established along all railways and rivers in China, where foreigners would be permitted to own land and erect factories, precisely on the same footing as Chinese under exclusively Chinese jurisdiction. This will involve a partial abandonment of the principle of extraterritorially. Its full abandonment cannot come for ten years or more, since I have been assured by the Chief Justice of China that it will take that time to complete all the modern codes that are now being complied, not to speak of training the judiciary.

It may be news to you but it is a fact that during the past year the British Foreign Office has been prepared to abandon extraterritorial rights in the matter of trade-marks. In a dispatch of September 7, 1920, Lord Curzon intimated that he was prepared to take the initiative in the matter of establishing special Chinese trade-mark tribunals, having exclusive jurisdiction over this important commercial matter, which has long been a subject of bitter dispute. Furthermore, I was given to understand in London that Britain is prepared to take the initiative at the Washington Conference in offering to retrocede the Weihaiwei leased territory to China provided that all powers with similar leased territories follow an identic policy and execute it at once. These are important statements which I am sure you will appreciate. There is one final observation I would like to make. That is, that if Washington is to be a success, precise dates and figures must be set to every arrangement made. There must be no general promises of any sort or description. There must be dates, figures and amounts, worked out and stated in black and white in every case so that no dispute is possible. If this is done it will give a powerful impetus towards reconciliation between striving parties in China. They will faithfully carry out pledges given at Washington. They will certainly exert themselves in an exceptional way once they see that they are being treated with justice, for there is a formal and ceremonial side to the Chinese character which has not been changed under the republic and which likes precision and contractual obligations and is eager to execute them so long as they have the mutually beneficial character of a commercial bargain.

I believe that vast progress can be achieved in China, not by political interference but by political abstension. The contest between various parts of the country has been waged largely because of political interference in the past. Give men a wider horizon, open up new activities for the masses and you will very speedily create forces far stronger than those possessed by a handful of military commanders. That is true statesmanship and not such things as reactionaries speak of—foreign boards of control. No board of control in China would ever work a day. The Chinese have powers of passive resistance superior to any in the world. If they are encouraged and stimulated such is their perseverance and ingenuity they can create almost overnight a myraid

of most fruitful activities. If, on the other hand, they are opposed and oppressed, they can become a vast fortress of mud, impervious to every missile. Which will you have?—a myriad of most fruitful activities or that most elementary of things, a fortress of mud?

The Mineral Resources of China *

BY CHUNG YU WANG, M. A.

Mining Expert and Adviser to the Chinese Delegation, Washington Conference.

A HUMORIST once remarked that the quickest way to obtain knowledge of a subject is to write a book on it. In a measure I have found this apothegm pertinent, for while attempting to write up the little I know of the subject, I have gained a better knowledge of it than I could have done otherwise.

This subject should appeal to those of you who are civil engineers, especially those who are connected with the building of the arteries of communication of this country, because, as most of you must be aware, the products of the mines of the United States in the period 1912 to 1914 constituted 57 percent of the total tonnage hauled on all the lines. To bring home to you the significance of the intimate relationship existing between the railroads and the mines, in America, I shall give you the following figures, being tonnage of the coal, coke, ores, and metals hauled in the period 1912 to 1914.

1912, ...556,538,387 tons.
1913, ...650,940,253 „
1914, ...626,075,666 „
Average of the period ....614,518,102 „

My main object in choosing this subject for presentation before this representative body of engineers is to give you a reasoned and balanced view of the mineral wealth of this country whereby you may be enabled to take a proper bearing of the whole question, so intimately connected with the profitable operation of present railway lines as well as the choice of building future ones. It is hardly necessary for me to mention here the fact that the opening up of the West and Middle West of the United States was rendered possible only through the steady building up of the existing network of railways and that the products of the mines have contributed in a great measure to the revenue of these railways.

In order to give you a clear perspective of the subject, I should like to present to you certain fundamental facts and figures about the mining industries of the United States and China. As you know there is always present an element of risk in every business; in general the risk is commensurate with the profit in view. I do not deny that mining, especially in its infant stage, is more risky than any other kind of business; but I do believe that when a mine has been developed, it may become, as it often does, an object for safe and profitable investment. Rickard, the well-known engineer-author, once remarked "Of well conducted mining ventures it can be said that they meet with a measure of success as large as, if not larger than, ordinary manufacturing enterprises."

Let me give you some figures showing the immensity of the mining industries of the United States. The aggregate value of the mineral products of the United States, from 1905 to 1914, amounted to Gold $19,793,928,955, averaging about Gold $1,080,000,000 per year. In the production of these mineral products, Gold $7,200,000,000 was required for purchases of equipment and supplies, and Gold $ 14,000.000,000 for payment of wages to the miners. Thus, the money put into circulation on account of the operation of the mines during the said period amounted to the tremendous figure of Gold $40,000,000,000. Again, in 1917, out of 11,968 mines in the United States, about 45 percent. made a profit of Gold $798,883,349, while the remaining 55 percent suffered only a loss of Gold $70,773,408. From this it is apparent that the profit is about ten times the loss, a net gain to the wealth of the nation. It was mentioned somewhere that out of 250,000 manufacturing and trading corporations in the United States, about 100,000 made no profit. Thus we can see that mining, if properly conducted, is really not so risky as it may seem to many.

Let us now take a comparative view of the mining industries of China and the United States. For this I have only available the 1909 statistics for the United States and the 1914 statistics for China; although the two years chosen are far apart, yet for the object of comparison they serve the purpose. The following table contains a condensation of such statistics.

	U. S. (1909)	CHINA (1914)	RATIO U. S.: China
Number of mines and quarries	27,240	4,444	6.1 : 1
Persons engaged in mining	1,166,948	258,461	4.5 : 1
Population	91,972,266	428,000,000	1 : 4.6
Ratio of Miner to Population	1.27	06	21.1 : 1
Value of Products....	$2,476,820,644	$47,726,852	51.8 : 1
Production per Miner	$2,124	$188	11.4 : 1
Production per Capita	$26.80	$0.11	244 : 1
Area	3,026,500 sq. m.	4,278,352 sq. m.	1 : 1.4

The above table shows plainly that as regards the mining industry China is still in her infancy. Although the population of China was about four and one-half times as great as that of the United States and the area about one and one-half times as large, yet the annual production of mineral wealth of the latter was about fifty—two times that of the former in value and America's per capita production of such wealth was 240 times that of China.

The popular notion that China contains fabulously rich mineral wealth is evidently the result of impressions given by the writings of travelers from Marco Polo's time down to the present. Somehow this same idea has gained credence with the Chinese, especially the official class, most of whom are still living in a fool's paradise as regards the immensity of such wealth.

Speaking recently before the Mining and Metallurgical Society of America upon the mineral resources of China, H. F. Bain, now director of the United States Bureau of Mines, remarked that

* A paper read before the annual fall meeting of the association of Chinese and American Engineers, October 4, to 6, at Hankow.

"there are excellent reasons for discounting the rosy predictions that have been common in recent years. . . . While the countries of the Orient (China especially) are capable of yielding minerals and mineral products in wide variety, there is no warrant in our present knowledge or in the probabilities we may infer from it for considering them extraordinarily rich in minerals." Another well-known mining engineer, G. E. Brown, writing about mining development in China said, "Conversations with engineers who have visited other provinces has led me to agree with them that the mineral deposits of China are more disappointing than otherwise." Again, Bailey Willis, geologist to the Carnegie Expedition to China 1903-1904 wrote thus. "Inhabited several thousand years by a people skilled in the use of metals, China has but little unprospected territory. . . Practically all her metalliferous are known. . . . There is no one region which may be characterized as specially rich in minerals." That, world-renowned mining engineer, Herbert Hoover, regarded the gold, copper and other related minerals in North China as rather poor; Pope Yeatman, a prominent mining engineer, was rather greatly disappointed with what he investigated along the Yangtze Valley; Le Clere minimized the glowing accounts of the mineral wealth of Yunnan; W. H. Shockley disillusioned the Peking Syndicate in regard to the supposed unlimited iron resources of Shansi Province. Such opinions do greatly offset the popular idea that China possesses an untold amount of mineral wealth. My experiences in China have led me to concur in these opinions.

In this paper I propose to answer two questions; firstly, what mineral resources does China possess? Secondly, why are such resources so poor and scarce?

Firstly; what mineral resources does China possess?

I shall treat this part of the subject under the following headings:

I. Iron.

II. Coal.

III. Deposits of some consequence: (1) Tin, (2) Antimony, (3) Tungsten, (5) Manganese.

IV. Deposits of local importance: (1) Gold, (2) Copper, (3) Lead, Silver and Zinc, ,(4) Mercury, (5) Arsenic, (6) Molybdenum, (7) Pyrite, (8) Nickel, (9) Cobalt, (10) Bismuth, (11) Platinum.

V. Non-metallic Deposits: (1) Alum, (2) Talc. (3) Magnesite, (4) Porcelain Clay, (5) Flourite, (6) Asbestos, (7) Graphite, (8) Oil and Gas, (9) Salt, (10) Gypsum, (11) Mica. (12) Diamond.

As you undoubtedly know, iron, together with coal, forms, so to say, the backbone of the various industries of a country somehow the Chinese long ago realized this fact, judging from the Chinese proverb which says "he who owns the iron of the world, rules the world." Broadly speaking, we have, according to V. K. Ting, two fundamentally different classes of iron deposits: 1. deposits of igneous origin, usually found along the contact zone; 2. bedded deposits, some of which are undoubtedly sedimentary but others of doubtful general relations.

1. *Deposits of Igneous Origin.* It is a remarkable fact that the most important deposits of this type are found along the Yangtze River, forming a belt starting from Knok Sheng (—城) through Tayeh (—冶), Cheng Men (城門) near Kiukiang, continuing to Tan Tou (當塗) and Fan Chang (—昌) near Wuhu, and finally terminating at Fung Whang Shan (鳳凰山) near Nanking. These deposits are generally composed of a mixture of magnetite and hematite, in variable proportions. Contact minerals occur but sparingly. I have elsewhere made suggestions regarding the relationship between the magnetite and the hematite, and have regarded the magnetite as primary and the hematite as a secondary product from the oxidation of the magnetite. Looking at the subject in another way, R. B. Sosman and J. C. Hosteter have proved the "Ore deposits of contact-metamorphic origin show a zonal distribution of ferrous iron, probably arising from the same causes as the zoning of the single crystals," that is, the ferrous oxide, Fe O, and the ferric oxide, $Fe_2 O_3$, form a solid solution from ferric oxide $Fe_2 O_3$, and toward the sesquioxide, $Fe_3 O_4$, Generally the sulphur and phosphorus content increases with increasing depth, such condition being distinctly observable in the Tayeh deposits. But where the deposits are far away from the contact, not only is such relationship absent but, on the other hand, the sulphur and phosphorus may be very low, especially on the outcrops where the process of hydration has changed part of the ore to limonite.

2. *Bedded Deposits of Iron Ore*: (Mainly adopted from Wong Wen Ho's book). (a) *Algonkian Deposits*:

Chihli. The most important deposits of this type are found in the districts of Loung Kwan (龍關), Hsuan Hwa (宣化) and Hwan Lai (懷來), forming a more or less continuous area, in which the following succession of rocks can be recognized: the underlying rock is the Archaean Gneiss with various igneous intrusions, above which lies unconformably the Algonkian Nankou formation, which in turn is overlain by Jurassic formation and recent eruptives. The ore is found interstratified in the upper part of the sandstone layer, which is overlaid by a layer of siliceous limestone, the two together forming the Nankou formation. The deposit varies from several inches to upwards of 12 feet in thickness and possesses a lateral extension of about 140 li, broken up here and there by faults and covered up to some extent by loess. The ore is colitic in structure and contains from 7 to 4 percent of silica and 0.05 to 0.05 percent of phosphorus. If we consider the area of this Algonkian basin as having an area of 2000 square kilometers and an average thickness of 1.5 meters, we may then have an enormous deposit of 1200 million tons of 50 percent ore, nearly as big as the former German Lorraine district. But apparently this entire basin is not wholly or uniformly covered with ore and it seems very likely that the deposits, so far discovered, are actually separate deposits and are not continuous one with another.

(b) *Carboniferous Deposits*: Roughly speaking, in North China iron is found to a great extent just a little way below the carboniferous flint limestone, which rests unconformably upon the Ordovician limestone. The shale, clay, and sandstone beds between these two limestones are generally not more than 40 m. in thickness. In South China, in the provinces of Hunan, Kiangsi, Anhui and Chekiang iron is found in the carboniferous formation and perhaps some of these deposits may belong to Permo-Mesozoic.

(c) *The Mesozoic Deposits.* Mesozoic deposits of iron are found mostly in Szechuan, and to a lesser extent in Yunnan, Kwei-chow and Fukien. Perhaps some of the scattered and small deposits of iron found near the manganese deposits in Hunan belong to this class; and, it is still doubtful whether the Kwangtung and Kwangsi iron deposits belong to the Mesozoic or the Palaeozoic, but my opinion leans toward the former.

Szechuan: The extensiveness of the Jurassic sedimentary iron deposits of Szechuan may be comparable to that of the Canboniferous deposits in Hunan and Shansi. The favorable horizon for the occurrence of the iron is above the Permian limestone and below the Jurassic red sandstone. The ore is either hematite, limonite or siderite, occasionally contaminated with pyrite. The most important deposits are found in Ki Chiang (綦江) where the thickness of the ore-producing bed is from 2 to 10 feet from which the hematite mined contains upwards of 50 percent. iron and 2 to 3 percent sulphur; in Nan Chuan (南川) from Pa Hsien (巴縣) to Yen Hwai Hsien (仁懷縣) in Kweichow, for a distance of several hundred li; and, in Lu Hsien (瀘縣) where the ore mined is a carbonate ore, but is very sulphurous.

Yunnan: In Tzar Ngo (曾峨) at Hung Shih Yi (紅石崖), limonite or siderite ore is found in between the shale and the pissolitic limestone. The thickness of the ore layer varies up to 20 feet, extending over an area of several thousand mow. Another important occurrence is at Lo Shui Tung (落水洞) where the ore is found above the sandstone and conglomerate formation below the limestone.

Fukien: The Mesozoic rocks occasionally contain unimportant iron deposits. Mention may be made of the occurrences at Chiu Chow Hsien (九州鄉) in Lung Yui Hsien (龍岩縣) and at Pao Lin (寶村) in Ta Hua Hsien (德化縣).

(d) *The Cenozoic Deposits*: Those deposits are of no importance but are of geological interest. They are practically accumulations of iron sand derived from the product of disintegration of the surrounding rocks. In Yunnan in Sze Chung (師宗) and Lo Ping (羅平), the tertiary lakes are full of such sand overlying, in the former district, Triassic limestone, and in the latter Carboniferous limestone. Mention many be made of the following regions where magnetite sand, resulting from the disintegration of granite and gneiss, is found.

Chihli: Along the Chu Ma Ho (距馬河), a branch of the Yu River(易水) and Lai Shui (淶水).

Anhwei: Along the Sze River (史河).

Honan: Along the Liu Lin Ho 柳林河).

Fukien: At Sung Yuen Tsuen (松源村) in Chien Au (建甌) and at Pu Tien (蒲田).

Chekiang: Along the upper course of the Au Chang (甌江).

(e) Besides the contact and sedimentary types of iron deposit already described, there is the rare type of quartzitic and micaceous ore found in tne Archaean crystallophyllian formation. Except the deposit found in Luen Hsien (灤縣) in Chihli, all the others found in Hupei, Fukien, Kwangtung, Shantung and Kiangsu are unimportant. In Loh Hsien (澧縣), the ore is composed of a mixture of hematite and magnetite found in the micaceous schist and the granite. Perhaps the origin of such deposit might be due to magmatic segregation, but, judging from field relationship, it would appear that it may be of sedimentary origin. The ore has the following range of composition:

Iron 26 to 20 percent, Sulphur 0.03 to 0.07 percent, Phosphorus 0.05 to 0.06 percent. The estimated quantity of ore reserves has been placed at 11,129,000 tons. Other unimportant occurrences are as follows:

Province	Locality	Description
Hupeh.....	Juk Shan Hsieny (竹山縣)	Hematite in gneiss or phyllite thickness—5 to 10 feet.
Fukien.....	Lo Fu Shan, (老虎山) in Pu Tien (蒲田)	Micaceous hematite in amphibole and micaceous schist. Ore estimated at 500,000 tons.
do	Hui Tau Shan, (回頭山) in Fu Ching (福清)	Hematite ore found either between talcose schist and micaceous schist or between talcose schist and limestone.
Shantung....	Kao Hsien (膠縣) and Tse Hsien (淄縣)	
Kiangsu.....	Tung Hai (東海)	
Chihli.....	Lai Yuan (淶源) Along the sea coast.	

The following estimation of or reserves of the iron deposits so far known in China, suitable to modern blast-furnace work as regards type, character and situation, excepting those scattered and unimportant sedimentary deposits found in almost all of the provinces of China, which may amount to 300,000,000 tons only adoptable for native furnace work, shows the quantity to be in the neighborhood of 600,000,000 tons; that is, about 1/36 of the total actual ore reserves of the world.

The iron ore reserves of China, as estimated by V. K. Ting, with, however, minor alteration, are:—

	Iron Ore: Theoretical Iron Content:	
Chili.....	86,469,000	42,896,000
Fengtien.....	287,580,000	105,205,000
Shantung	22,920,000	14,138,000
Honan.....	3,400,000	1,640,000
Anhwei.....	27.500,000	13,525,000
Kiangsi.....	18,260,000	8,771,000
Hupeh.....	52,687,000	30,095,600
Kiangsu.....	39,080,000	20,787,800
Fukien.....	15,000,000	7,000,000
Chekiang.....	2,300,000	1,050,000
Total Tons...	555,196,000	245,058,400

—*Journal of the Association of Chinese and American Engineers.*

The Washington Conference

(Covering the period from Thursday, December 15, to Wednesday, December 21,1921)

Drawing near the close, the events of the Washington Conference have been many and varied, shifting in their seats of importance from China to Europe and from Washington to the Pacific Island of Yap. A more or less definite agreement has been reached with regard to the Shantung Railway, the Yap question has apparently been settled, the Twenty-one Demands have been brought up as an issue and the naval disarmament plan has been blocked by the French proposals.

From the viewpoint of the Far East the three most important happenings are those of the Shantung question, the Yap settlement, and the presentation of the Twenty-one Demands.

A tentative agreement between the Chinese and Japanese delegations for the handing over of the

Shantung Railway during a period of nine months was announced in a *Reuter* dispatch of December 17. No definite price has been fixed but the Chinese delegation after much discussion has offered a price of 53,000,000 gold marks, which has been accepted by Japan's representative subject to the approval of the Tokio government. A *Public Ledger-China Press* report of December 15 says that matter of the valuation of the railway is now a Conference matter and that it is possible that an international commission of experts will be appointed to evaluate the railway and fix a reasonable price.

The issue has been somewhat complicated by the offer of Japan to furnish the funds with which to buy back the railway but this proposal has been definitely rejected by the Chinese. The question of the disposal of the mines has not been settled and no actual arrangement has apparently been made for the disposition of Tsingtao and the Kiachow leased area. News dispatches indicate that these will follow after the railway settlement.

That the Chinese delegation has been insistent in its presentation of the question of the Twenty-one Demands, and have requested their abrogation, has been shown in a number of news dispatches. However, there has been no actual announcements made from the Conference proper with regard to them. A *China Press* dispatch quoting "authoritative sources" says that America's attitude will "not support China's plea for the abrogation of the Twenty-one Demands but will endeavor to induce Japan to voluntarily relinquish many of the special privileges which she enjoys." This dispatch has no official confirmation.

The Yap island question has apparently been settled by an agreement between Japan and the United States which gives the latter full rights with Japan in the territory. The only news of this move has come from a Tokio Foreign Office report from the *Eastern News Agency* dated December 15, the text of which follows:

Japan and the United States of America have arrived at an agreement relating to Yap Island and other islands under mandatory rule north of the Equator. Negotiations in this matter have been conducted between the two countries concerned since June of the present year, and conditions for the solution of this issue had already been agreed upon on the whole before the Disarmament Conference was opened. Now the negotiations have been brought to a definite conclusion. The gist of the agreement is as follows:

(1) The United States of America shall hold exactly the same footing as Japan regarding all matters as to the landing and working of the existing Yap-Guam cable or of those cables, which will be laid down by the United States or her people, and at the same time shall enter and leave Yap Island freely.

(2) The United States and her people shall be accorded the same right and privilege with regard to wireless enterprise as with regard to submarine cables, but so long as the Japanese government, with an appropriate wireless station on Yap Island, continues to operate effectively in connecting communication with submarine cables, vessels, and other wireless stations without charging any discriminating rate or order the United States and her people shall withhold putting into effect their right to establish any wireless station on Yap Island.

(3) The United States of America shall enjoy the following rights and privileges as well as immunity on Yap Island.

(A) The United States and her people are entitled to reside indefinitely, to possess, enjoy, and monopolize properties of every description such as land, buildings, residences, offices, factories and belongings thereto, and profits on the same footing with Japan and other Powers and their peoples'

(B) With regard to her enjoyment of the right and privilege above mentioned, the United States shall need neither permission nor sanction whatever.

(C) Both Japan and the United States as well as their repective peoples, inclusive of companies or organizations, are entitled to use freely the both ends of the Yap-Guam cable.

(D) Both parties shall not be subjected to inspection or supervision regarding the working of the said cable or the despatch of messages.

(E) Peoples of both countries and their properties are entitled to enter or leave freely.

(F) With regard to the working of the said cable and to properties, men and vessels, no duty shall be imposed and no imposts respecting the use of the harbor or the landing of goods be collected.

(G) No discriminating police regulations shall be laid down.

(4) In case properties and facilities necessary for correspondence purposes on Yap Island cannot be obtained otherwise, Japan is entitled to exercise the right of requisition for public purposes and agrees to let the United States hold what Japan has levied in the manner as above mentioned. It is a matter of course that with regard to the location and area of land to be levied an agreement should be reached between the governments of Japan and the United States according to circumstances or if need be. Properties on Yap Island belonging to the United States shall be immune from the requisition for public purposes.

(5) The United States shall agree to the mandatory rule by Japan of the islands in the Pacific north of the Equator subject to the foregoing and following items regarding Yap Island.

(A) The United States shall enjoy the profit of promise on the part of Japan provided in the items of the mandatory rule, especially in the following items: The mandatory Power shall prohibit slave trade and shall not admit of compulsory labor, excepting the occasion on which some important public work is to be done, and even on such exceptional occasions due wages shall be paid to the laborers. The mandatory Power shall exercise strict control of the transaction of arms and ammunition and at the same time shall prohibit the supply of "fire water" or spirits to the natives. The natives shall be exempted from military training, unless they are employed as police guards for defensive purposes. The mandatory Power shall not construct naval or military bases or castles within regions under mandatory rule.

(B) With regard to missionaries, Japan agrees that so far as they do not act against public order and morality, they may enjoy the liberty to travel, reside, possess properties, establish religious institutions and open schools. Japan, however, is entitled to exercise such administration as is necessary for the maintenance of public order and good fovernment, and to take any measures essential for the administration in question.

(C) Japan agrees to maintain and respect the property right already acquired by the people of the United States,

(D) The existing treaties between Japan and the United States shall be applied to the islands under mandatory rule.

(E) Approval shall be obtained from the United States, in case any item in the regular treaties between Japan and the United States, quoting provisions bearing on the mandatory rule is to be revised. Moreover, a duplicate of administrative annual relative to the mandatory rule shall be submitted to the United States.

The treaty, comprising the foregoing items, is to be drafted and signed and is subject to ratification according to the national law of the respective country concerned.

Before turning to the consideration of the disarmament plan and the conditions in Europe which affect it, there are mir or matters, at least, minor so far as the considera i n of the Conference is concerned, with regard to the Far East. A Washington dispatch of December 15 outlines a referendum submitted by the Chita delegation, which has apparently taken up its stand in the Conference city. This referendum asks that the nations present take up the matter of Japanese evacuation of Siberia immediately, stating "that without the continual interference of the Japanese they would have had a stable, well organized government long ago."

In connection with the Chita question a denial has been issued by the *Public Ledger-China Press* service, dated Washington, December 19, of the disquieting dispatch to the effect that China's delegation had been snubbed by Secretary of State Hughes and the American State Department. The dispatch of contradiction, which follows, is extremely interesting in the light of the conflicting reports on various subjects that have been received in the past with regard to the Conference, and illustrate the

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possibility of misinterpretation of wireless and cable dispatches:

Following an official protest from the Chinese Minister, the *Public Ledger* service today issued a formal denial of the accuracy of the dispatch dated at Washington, Dec. 7, which alleged that Secretary of State Hughes had denied an audience to the Chinese delegation and had also refused to grant them diplomatic immunity for their baggage.

The dispatch referred to the delegates from Chita and not to the Chinese delegation. The Chita delegates came seeking recognition of the Far Eastern Republic.

The dispatch had no reference to the resignation of Philip Tyau, the whole thing having been garbled transmission. The Chinese delegation is universally respected in Washington, and is accorded the most cordial reception by the American officials at all times.

The Open Door policy of the United States and the attitude of the Powers towards Japan's position in Manchuria is said to be the grounds for a "hard fight" that now looms before the Conference. "Efforts will be made," according to this report, "for the publication of all concessions and their examination in the light of the four principles laid down by Mr. Elihu Root. Americans are making a strong stand for this."

Turning to the question of naval disarmament, the injection of the European questions into the considerations upon the part of France, and her proposals with regard to her own navy have brought the matter to a deadlock, recent dispatches say.

The text of the agreement between Great Britain, Japan and the United States, as it now stands, is given herewith from a Washington dispatch dated, December 19:

It is agreed by the United States, Great Britain and Japan that with respect to fortifications and naval islands in the Pacific region, including Hongkong, the status quo shall be maintained, that is, that there shall be no increase in the fortifications and naval bases except that this restriction shall not apply to the Hawaiian Islands, Australia, New Zealand, the islands composing Japan proper or of the coasts of the United States and Canada, to which the respective powers retain their entire freedom. The Japanese government, having found special difficulty in scrapping the *Mutsu*, its newest ship, will scrap instead the *Setsu*, another ship which was to be retained. As this would give Japan an increase in the original proposal of 13,600 tons as well as greater efficiency, it is agreed in order to retain the proportion that the United States shall complete the *Colorado* and *Washington*, now ninety percent completed and scrap the *North Dakota* and *Delaware* which were to be retained.

This would leave the United States with 18 capital ships as originally proposed but with 525,850 tons as against 500,650 tons by the old plan. Three of the American ships will then be of post-Jutland types. The British have no post-Jutland ships except one, the *Hood*, partly of post-Jutland construction.

It is agreed to retain the proper ratio to authorise the British government to build two new ships not to exceed 35,010 tons each. British measure. The full completion of this plan as regards Great Brtitain will necessitate the scrapping of the *Erin*, *King George V.* *Centurion*, and *Ajax*, which were to have been retained. This leaves Great Britain with 20 instead of 22 capital ships with a tonnage aggregate of 582,050 instead the old amount of 504,540, which is an excess of 56,100 tons over the American figure but which is deemed fair in view of the age of the ships in Britain's second line.

The maximum tonage for ships to be reconstructed in replacement is fixed at 35,000 tons, British measurement equivalent to 37,000 tons American. The maximum tonnage of capital ships to be constructed in replacement is fixed on a basis of American standards as follows: United States 525,000, Great Britain 525,000, Japan 315,000 tons compared with the original proposal.

The United States will scrap 30 ships but 14 instead of 15 under construction, and 17 instead of 15 older ships or a total of 820,540 tons as against the original proposal of 845,540 tons.

The Japanese retain all ships as under the original proposal but will scrap 435,348 instead of 448,923 tons. This will scrap 23 instead of 19 ships or 605,975 tons as against 583,374 tons. In all there are to be scrapped 67 capital ships with a tonnage aggregrte of 1,861,743. The naval holiday of ten years with respect of capital ships will be maintained except for permission to construct ships as per the above stated arrangement.

France's position, as outlined in cable dispatches, is that she should be permitted to build within the ten years set forth in the Hughes program of disarmament, ten new battleships, aggregating 350,000 tons, the first to be laid down in 1926. At that time the French capital ship tonnage would be 164,000. In 1931 the capital ship tonnage would be 200,000 consisting of two old and six new dreadnaughts, and in 1936, it would reach 235,000 consisting of seven new and one old dreadnaught, culminating in 1941, with 350,000 tons, consisting of the ten new dreadnaughts. French experts are quoted as saying that at the end of ten years, the armament of the navy of the country would be only 60,000 tons more than the American offer. The French desire the same ratio as the Japanese, claiming that they now stand at 2,75 as compared with the 5-3-5 ratio proposed. News dispatches also say that France desires the same submarine tonnage as Great Britain and the United States.

A recent dispatch giving the reaction of the Conference says: "the first reaction of American opinion is markedly against the French demands but it is not doubted that the French are playing for British concessions in the matter of war reparations or even for the Ruhr district in the event that Germany defaults." A second dispatch says that the move of France jeopardizes the success of the entire Conference. M. Briand is reported to be in London conferring with British officials with regard to the German reparations and similar matters and a news dispatch expresses the belief that the meeting will also consider the naval crisis in Washington. The attitude is taken in British quarters that a French-Italian naval combination would menace the Mediterranean and the Suez, if the French program was accepted.

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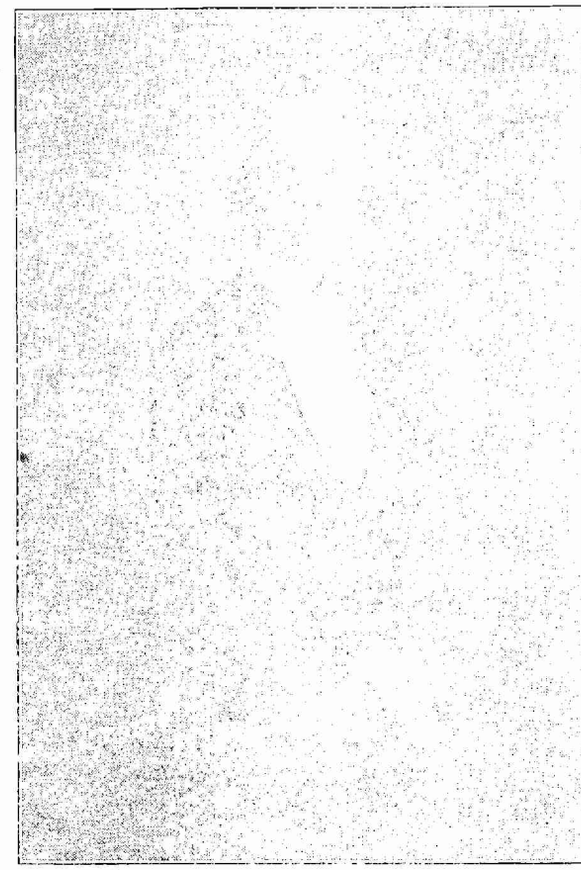
The Quadruple Alliance has dropped out of the news for the time being, with the exception of several dispatches speculating upon the attitude of the United States Senate toward it. The belief that the treaty will go through is expressed although the statement is made that a strictly party vote will wreck it. A two-thirds vote is required to pass a treaty and the Senate is now composed of fifty-nine Republicans and thirty-seven Democrats.

Quoting American opinion this dispatch says: "the concensus of opinion regarding the treaty is that it forms a sheer shroud in which to lay away the Anglo-Japanese alliance, aside from being innocuous since it is confined to Pacific islands where only minor differences lay. It is conceded that China is unaffected and that no provision is included for a military force to guarentee 'the powers' position in China. It does not even mention India."

Who's Who in China



Sah Fu-moh, Director of the Shanghai Mint

(薩福懋)

Sah Fu-moh, now forty-eight years of age, was born in Ming Hou Hsien, Fukien. In 1889 he entered Tientsin Naval Academy, graduating from that institution with honor after undergoing four years education. Immediately following his graduation he was given from Viceroy Wang of Chihli the honor of Sixth Class Button, and in 1894 he was made an official in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

In 1895, he was appointed by Viceroy Lieu of Kiangsu and Chekiang to accompany Tao-Tai Shen Tung Wou on his mission to open Woosung as a treaty port. In 1896 he was sent by the Late Brigade General Chow of Anhwei to Fengtien as superintendent of the Chinese-Russian Railway Coal Mines. In 1900, he was sent by the Late President Yuan, who was then Viceroy of Chihli, to assist Commis-

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Authorized Capital ....£1,000,000.
Paid Up Capital .....£ 850,000.

Head Office
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong

Shanghai Office
No. 2 Ningpo Road

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

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Batavia	Bombay	Colombo
New York	Manila	Samarang
London	Singapore	Calcutta
Honolulu	Rangoon	Yokohama
Soerabaya	Canada, etc.	

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Act. Manager.

sioner Li on his mission to Shan Hai Kwan as commissioner of Foreign Affairs. In the same year, he was promoted to the rank of assistant district magistrateship as a reward for his contribution to the Chihli Famine Relief Fund.

In 1901, Mr. Sah held the post of director of Ching-Hua Railway in Woo-kou, Honan. From this position, in the following year he was transferred as superintendent of the Tai-Feng Gold Mine in Jahol. In 1903 he was appointed by the Late President Yuan Shih-kai as superintendent of the Sin Chu Coal Mine, and in October of the same year, he was again promoted to the rank of "Expectant Tao-Tai" and given the honor to wear "Peacock Feather" as a reward for his further contribution to the Chihli Famine Relief Fund.

Upon the suspension of the Sin Chu Coal Mine in October 1905, he was appointed by the Ministry of Communications to be acting director of the Tao-Ching Railway on December 24. Shortly following his resignation from the position of Directorship, he received on July 11, 1906 a coincident appointment to be director of both the Telegraph and Telephone Administrations in Canton.

On June 28, 1907 he was appointed by Acting Viceroy Yuan of Kwangtung and Kwangsi as assistant secretary for foreign affairs. In October he was commissioned by Acting Viceroy Chung as Assistant Commissioner of Foreign Affairs of Kwangtung and Kwangsi. In December he was promoted to chief of the Bureau of Foreign Affairs.

In January 1911, he was appointed by the Board of Post and Commuuications as director of Chinese Telegraph Administration in Canton, and concurrently as Commissioner of Customs in June. In August, in consequence of his parental mourning, he resigned from his offices and returned home. It was about that time that the first revolution broke out in Wu-chang, and the establishment of the Republic was announced. In November, he took up his journey to England, Germany, France, the United States, Austria, Belgium, Japan, Russia, Switzerland, Holland and Italy and returned to China in September 1912.

On January 7, 1913, he was appointed by the Ministry of Communications as director of Chinese Telegraph Administration at Shanghai. Having not yet accepted his position, he was appointed on January 17, to be chief of the Chinese delegation to the Sino-Japanese Telegraph Conference in Japan. On February, he was commissioned to be director of Chinese Telegraph Bureau of Kiangsu and Chekiang

On July 24, he received from the late President Yuan Shih-kai the Fifth Class Chia-ho decoration, awarded for his successively meritorious services. In August, he was appointed as special Commissioner for Foreign Affairs in Canton, and in November, he was made a secretary in the Ministry of Communications.

On May 1, 1914, he was sent by the Ministry of Communications as secretary to the Chinese Delegation to the International Postal Conference in Spain. On June 4, he was awarded the Fourth Class Chia-ho decoration. On July 31, he was appointed president of the Bank of China, and then he was transferred on August 1, as a committee man of the Department of International Loans of the Ministry of Finance.

On June 9, 1915, he was awarded the Second Class Chia-ho decoration.

On July 20, 1917, he was appointed by the Late President Feng Kuo-chang as Special Commissioner of Foreign Affairs of Kiangsu Province. On August

BALDWIN

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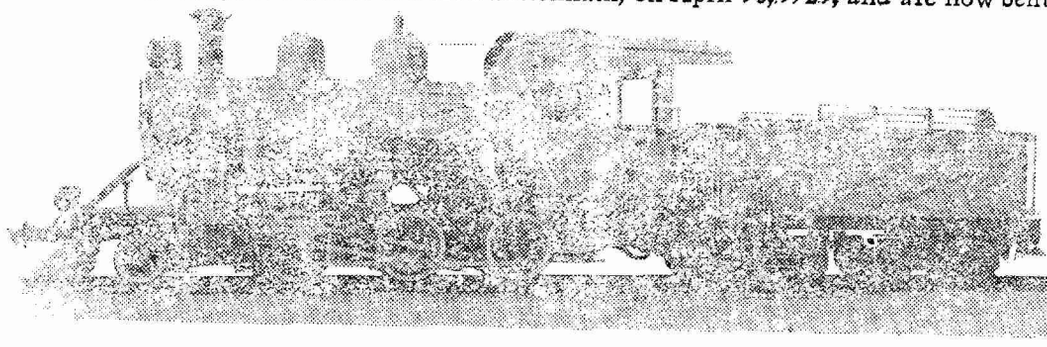
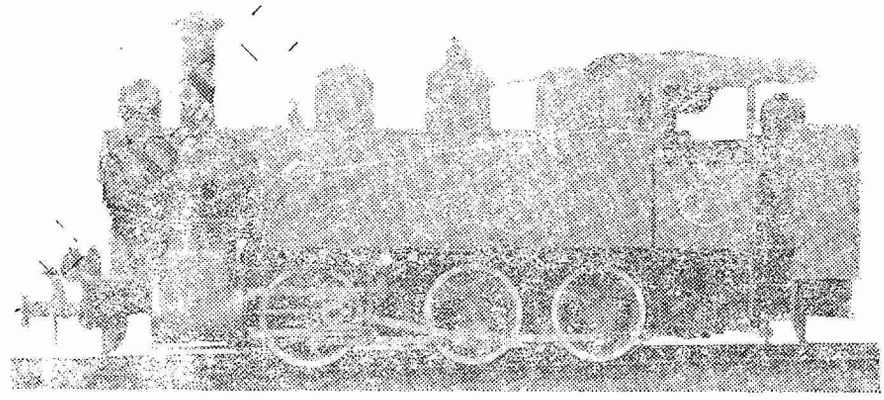
Passenger, Freight and Shunting Locomotives Operated on the Federated Malay States Railway

Due to the excellent service rendered by the twelve Pacific type locomotives built in 1919, and the assurance of prompt delivery, the Federated Malay States Railways on Oct. 4, 1920 ordered ten Baldwin Mogul type locomotives for mixed passenger and freight service and ten six-coupled side-tank locomotives for shunting service.

These twenty locomotives, embodying Baldwin shop practice and A.S.T.M. material specifications were shipped direct from our Eddystone works to Port Swettenham, on April 16, 1921, and are now being placed in operation.



Gauge 3' 3-3/8". Cylinders, 14 x 18"
Diameter, drivers, 37". Working pressure, 160 pounds
Weight on drivers, 52,000 pounds.
Total weight, engine and tender 109,000 pounds
Fuel, coal and wood.



Gauge 3' 3-3/8". Cylinders 16 x 20"
Diameter, drivers, 42." Working pressure, 160 pounds
Total weight, 78,000 pounds
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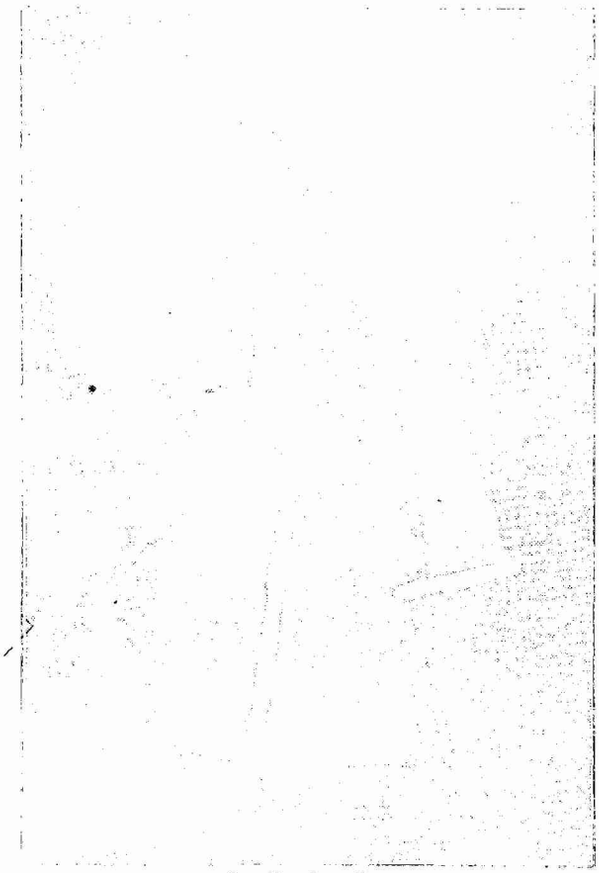
J. W. McFerran, Manager
Merwin Webster, Cashier and Sec'y.

20, he was commissioned by the Ministry of Communications to be president of the Bureau for the Disposal of Ex-enemy Vessels.

On January 1, 1920, he was awarded by President Hsu the Second Class Pao-kwan Chia-ho decoration. On March 22, 1921. he was appointed by the Ministry of Finance to be director of the Shanghai Mint. On August 1, he was appointed by the High Industrial Commissioner Yeh Kung-cho to be chief of the Industrial Bureau at Shanghai.

America's First Chinese Professor



Dr. Kun-hua Ko

Harvard University has just established a course in the study of the Chinese language and has employed as professor of philosophy, Dr. Yuen Ren Chao of Shanghai to conduct the course. The publication of this fact in the Harvard Alumni *Bulletin* inspired Judge Walter I. McCoy, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to dig into the record of his student days at Harvard and find a photograph of Dr. Kun-hua Ko, a reproduction of which appears above, who taught at Harvard from 1879 to 1882. The fact that Dr. Ko wore his old Manchu gown when the picture was taken emphasizes the changes which have taken place in China and in America's conception of China since that day. It is possible that some of the older graduates of Harvard living in China may know more about this ancient Chinese professor in America and his accomplishments.

Peking Utility Book

A committee composed of one member each of three women's clubs of Peking supervised the editing of the "Peking Utility Book" which gives valuable information about the city to the general public in Peking, as well to individuals outlying districts. The general committee, having in charge the publication, includes: Mrs. George D. Lowry, chairman, Friday Study Club; Mrs. L. C. Porter, American College Women's Clubs; and Mrs. W. W. Stifler, Mother's Club.

Such a book as this proves invaluable to the resident as well as the tourist as it contains informa-

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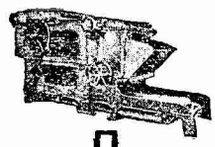

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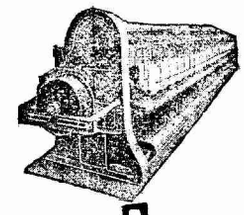

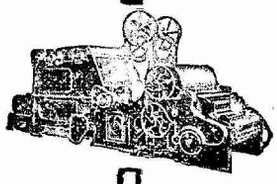

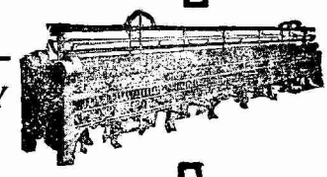

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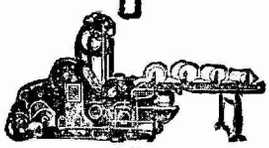

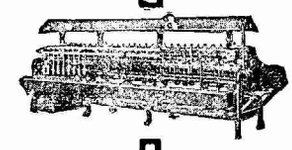

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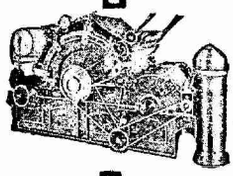

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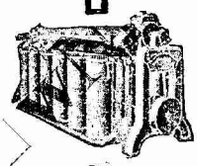

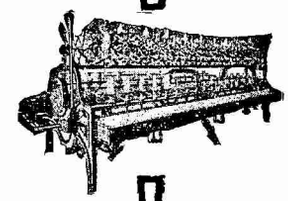

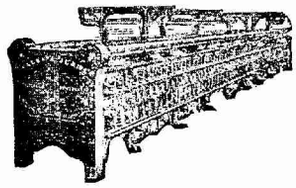

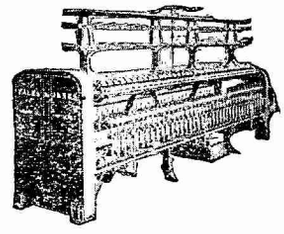

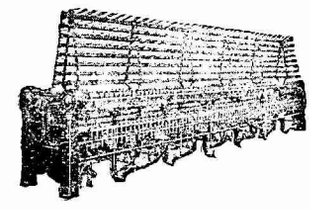

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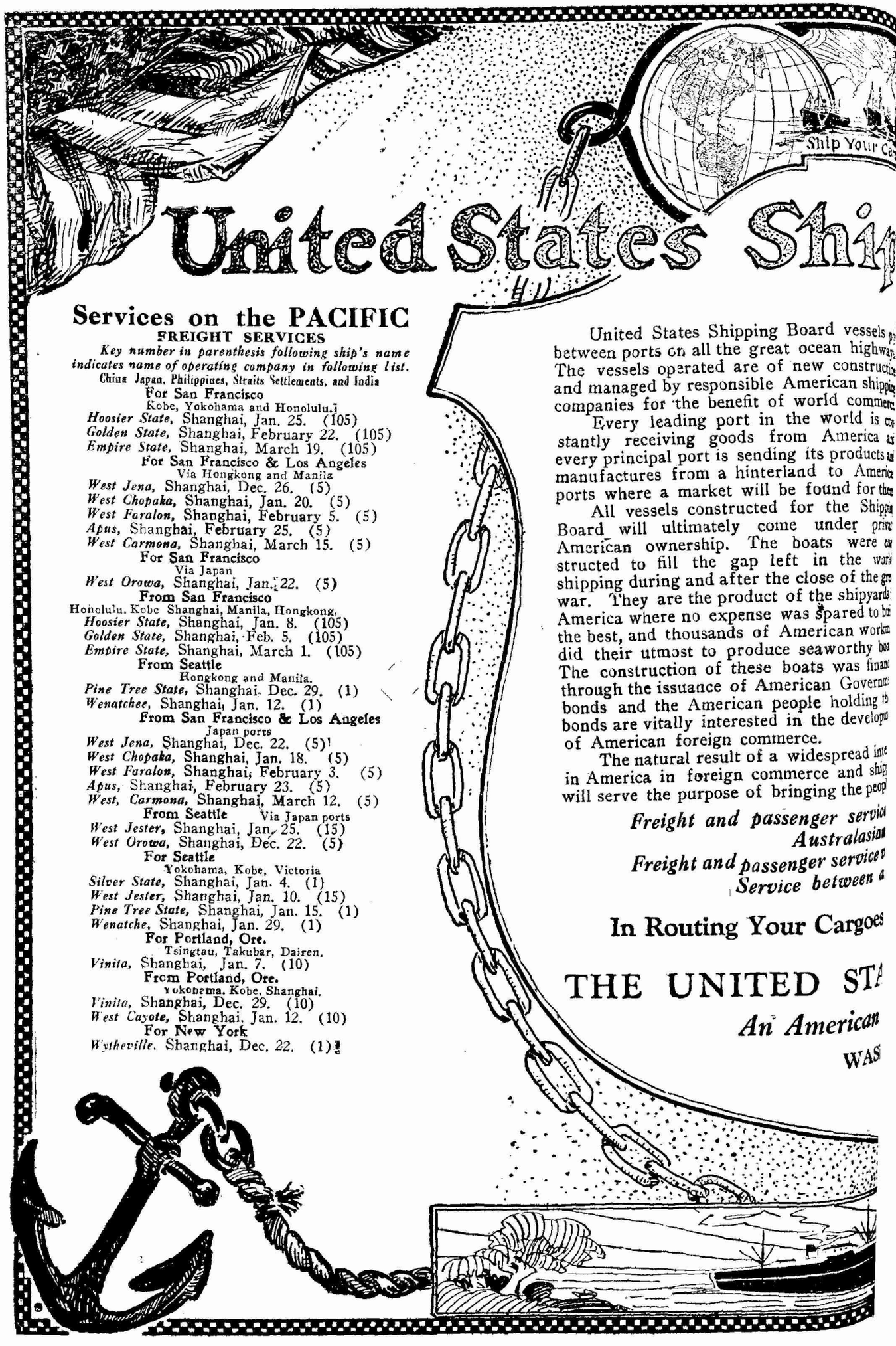
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Hoosier State, Shanghai, Jan. 25. (105)
Golden State, Shanghai, February 22. (105)
Empire State, Shanghai, March 19. (105)
For San Francisco & Los Angeles
Via Hongkong and Manila
West Jena, Shanghai, Dec. 26. (5)
West Chopaka, Shanghai, Jan. 20. (5)
West Faralon, Shanghai, February 5. (5)
Apus, Shanghai, February 25. (5)
West Carmona, Shanghai, March 15. (5)
For San Francisco
Via Japan
West Orowa, Shanghai, Jan. 22. (5)
From San Francisco
Honolulu, Kobe Shanghai, Manila, Hongkong,
Hoosier State, Shanghai, Jan. 8. (105)
Golden State, Shanghai, Feb. 5. (105)
Empire State, Shanghai, March 1. (105)
From Seattle
Hongkong and Manila.
Pine Tree State, Shanghai, Dec. 29. (1)
Wenatchee, Shanghai, Jan. 12. (1)
From San Francisco & Los Angeles
Japan ports
West Jena, Shanghai, Dec. 22. (5)
West Chopaka, Shanghai, Jan. 18. (5)
West Faralon, Shanghai, February 3. (5)
Apus, Shanghai, February 23. (5)
West, Carmona, Shanghai, March 12. (5)
From Seattle Via Japan ports
West Jester, Shanghai, Jan. 25. (15)
West Orowa, Shanghai, Dec. 22. (5)
For Seattle
Yokohama, Kobe, Victoria
Silver State, Shanghai, Jan. 4. (1)
West Jester, Shanghai, Jan. 10. (15)
Pine Tree State, Shanghai, Jan. 15. (1)
Wenatche, Shanghai, Jan. 29. (1)
For Portland, Ore.
Tsingtau, Takubar, Dairen.
Vinita, Shanghai, Jan. 7. (10)
From Portland, Ore.
Yokohama. Kobe, Shanghai.
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West Cayote, Shanghai, Jan. 12. (10)
For New York
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Service between a
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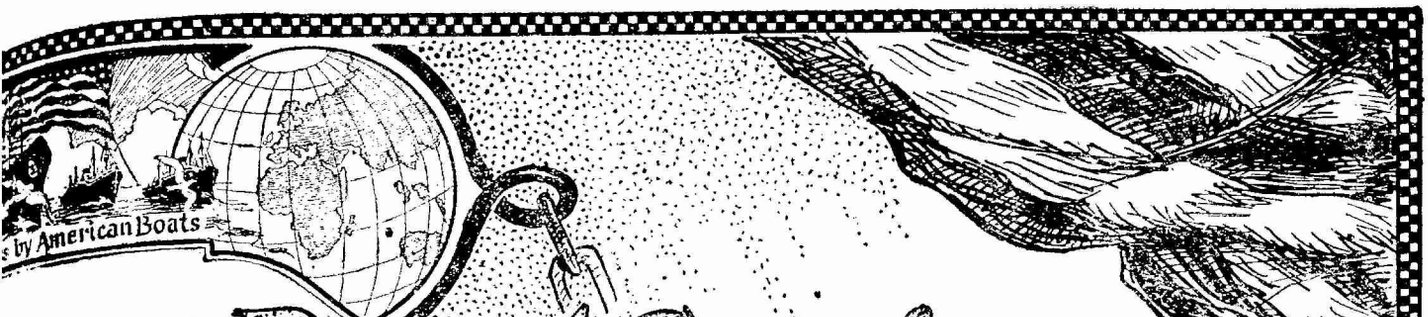

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Golden State, Shanghai, Feb. 5. (105)
Empire State, Shanghai, March 1. (105)

For San Francisco
Via Japan Ports and Honolulu.

Hoosier State, Shanghai, Jan. 25. (105)
Golden States, Shanghai, February 22. (105)
Empire State, Shanghai, March 19. (105)

For Seattle
Japan Ports and Victoria B. C.

Silver State, Shanghai, Jan. 4. (1)
Pine Tree State, Shanghai, Jan. 15. (1)
Wenatchee, Shanghai, Jan. 29. (1)

From Seattle
Manila via Hongkong.

Pine Tree State, Shanghai, Dec. 29. (1)
Wenatche, Shanghai, Jan. 12. (1)

From San Francisco.
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Creole State, Manila, Jan. 12. (105)
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(1) **The Admiral Line**
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(5) **Struthers and Barry**
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(10) **China Pacific Company,**
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Yokohama, Kobe, T'tsin, Dairen, T'tao, Portland.

(15) **American Trading Company,**
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(105) **Pacific Mail Steamship Company,**
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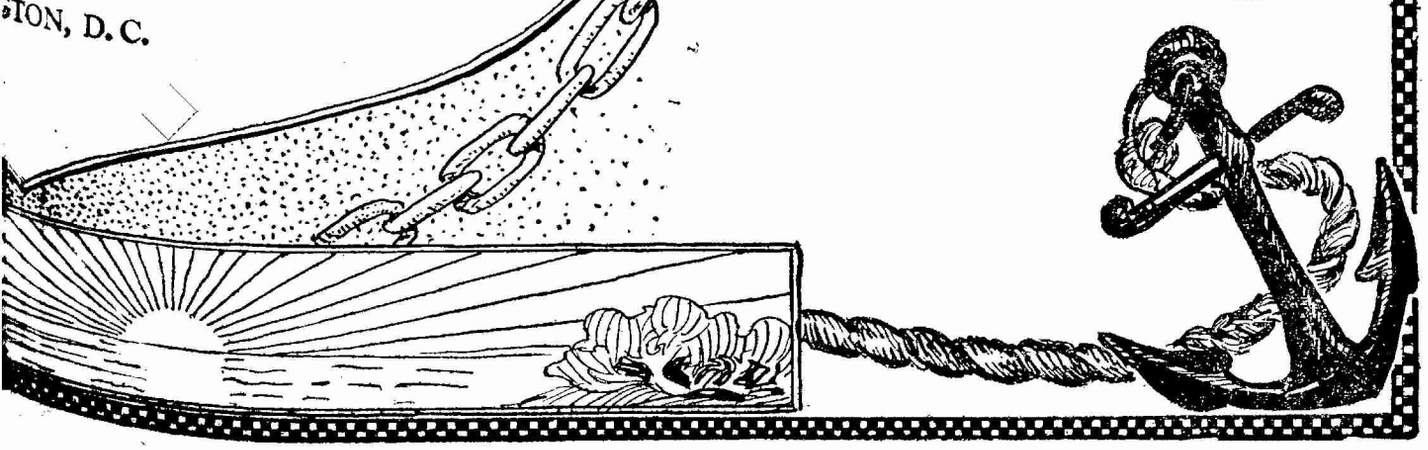
Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Manila, Tientsin, Singapore, Colombo, Calcutta, San Francisco, Baltimore, New York, etc.



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COD LIVER OIL EMULSION WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES

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KOFA KOFA KOFA

tion regarding the various clubs and social organizations of Peking,—the Mother's Club, Friday Study Club, Peking American College Women's Club, Committee of Federation, Things Chinese, and the British Women's League of Peking. Detailed knowledge of the organization of the Peking Institute of Fine Arts, a historical sketch and the possibilities of its future development are given herein, also the origin of the North China Union Language School, schools for foreign children. There is given a list of such schools, which are:

North China American School, Peking American School, The German School, The French School, and St. Joseph's English School. The Chinese government's Schools are listed as follows: the Army Medical College, Customs College, Peking Teacher's College (Higher Normal), Tsing Hua College, National University, Chiao Tung University, National Medical School, and other schools. Other schools for Chinese established by funds from abroad include a list of twenty-five or more.

Information regarding the hospitals is given, the nurses association of Peking, directory of foreign private nurses, and of the various missions, Chinese independent churches, charities, under foreign or joint foreign and Chinese mangement, institutions established by Chinese government or individuals, directory of industrial work, shopping guide, bits of useful information, markets, temple fairs festivals, Chinese holidays, parallel calendars,—Chinese and foreign, Chinese restaurants, Chinese theaters, week-end trips, Sunday services, an address list and index to the city map.

Christmas Party For Children

More than 250 children of members of the American Woman's Club and their friends enjoyed a Christmas tree and party, the annual social function of the social department of the club, at the Carlton Cafe, on Tuesday afternoon, December 20, from 3 to 6:30 o'clock.

The ballroom at the Carlton presented a festive appearance with the large Christmas tree and chimney erected for Santa Claus to slide down. Mrs. Carl Crow, was assisted by committee, had the decoration in charge, and Mrs. V. G. Lyman, chairman of the social department, are given due credit for the successful function. Each child attending the party brought a gift for some poor child, including books, toys, clothing or food, which is to be distributed through charitable agencies later on,

Following tea, a program arranged by Miss Frances Taylor of the Shanghai American School was given which consisted of songs, dances, recitations, and Mother Goose rhymes. Small bags of candy and a toy was distributed to the all guests at the conclusion of the program,

American Association Issues Annual Report

The American Association of China has issued its annual report from January 1, to December 31, 1921. The annual meeting is scheduled to be held on Wednesday afternoon, December 28, in the court room of the United States Court, Whangpoo Road. Shanghai, at 5:30 o'clock.

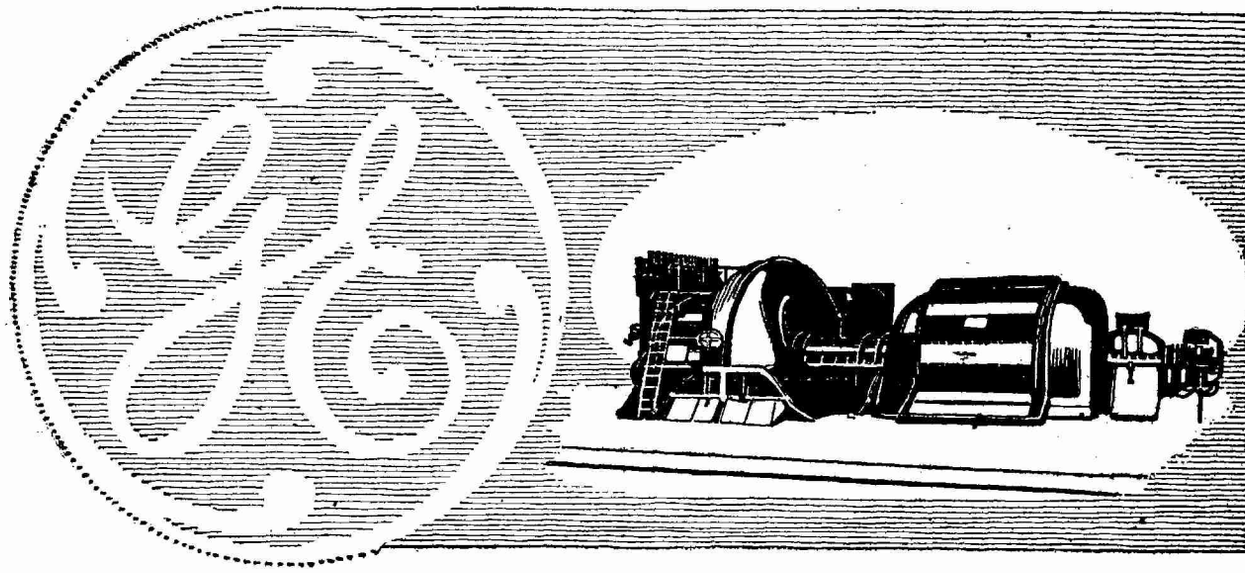
The report includes the list of officers, executive committee, membership roll, treasurer's reports, general information, social aocial activities, and branches of the American Association of China.

The officers of the American Association for the past year. follow: Dr. S. A. Ransom. T. S. Doremus, presidents; T. E. Doremus, vice-president; E. C. Stocker, secretary; J. B. Potter. treasurer. The executive committee is made up of Dr. W. T. Findley, B. C. Haile, T. Harr, H. B. Lane, Dr. C. S. F. Lincoln, Wm. Morris, C. L. Seitz.

Dr. Koo and Mr. Sze

From the land of Wu came Wellington Koo.
The Chinese conferee,
And he went for a walk, and he went for a talk
With the Chinese Minister Sze.

"Now what would you do?" said Wellington Koo,
"Now wha would you do?" sez he,
"If you were Koo and I were you?
Be perfectly frank with me."



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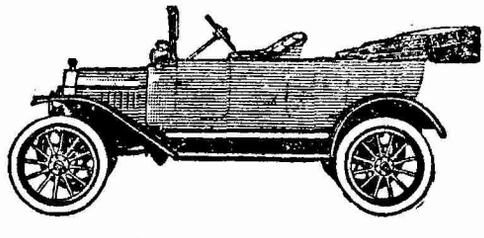

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"Well, if I were you, Dear Dr. Koo,"
Says Minister Sze, sez he,
"If, it's all the same, I'd change my name—
Yes, that's what I'd do," sez Sze.

"But pray think of me," says Koo to Sze,
"Though my name may not captivate you,
I'm sure you'll agree, Mr. Sze," sez he,
"That Sze is one worse than Koo."

"Just between me and you, my dear Dr. Koo,"
Says Minister Sze, sez he,
"There isn't much choice. In fact by your voice
I see you agree with me."

"I do, Sze," sez Koo, "and to prove it to you
I am going to ask you to tea."
"We've argued too long; a cup of oolong
Would help," replied Minister Sze.

So a table for two was selected by Koo
Where they sat and they guzzled tea.
And, "Here's looking at you," sez Sze to Doc Koo
And Koo he sez likewise to Sze.

New York Evening Post.

Men and Events

Lee-Fong, a secretary of the Waichaopu, Peking, recently arrived in Shanghai on a short visit.

William R. Langdon, former vice-consul at Yokohama, has been appointed Consul at the U. S. Consulate, there, according to word received.

Major Arthur Bassett of Shanghai is now visiting in New York City and Washington, D. C. Major Bassett is accompanied by Mrs. Bassett.

The annual meeting of the Shanghai American School Board was held on Tuesday afternoon, at the school, 172 N. Szechuen Road, Shanghai, at 2 o'clock.

Dr. Thomas B. Dunn, of the firm of Hiltner and Dunn, Nanking Road, Shanghai, has removed his residence to Flat E, of the Robert Dollar Apartments, Avenue Joffre.

L. Everett, formerly connected with the shipping firm of Struthers and Dixon, who has been in America for several months, was in Washington in November on business connected with the U. S. Shipping Board.

Mrs. Peter Arrington, of Warrenton, N. C., wife of one of the former officials of the British-American Tobacco Company, accompanied by her daughter expects to spend several months touring China next spring. They are now visiting in India.

H. B. Hussy, architect and contractor of Peking, China, who has been in America and England on business for several months, visited in Washington, D. C. during November renewing his acquaintance with several of the Chinese officials now in attendance at the Conference on Limitation of Armament and Pacific Far Eastern Problems.

Samuel G. Blythe, a member of the editorial staff of the *Saturday Evening Post* and William Allen White, a frequent contributor to the same journal, both are planning to visit China immediately after the close of the Conference on Limitation of Armament and Pacific Far Eastern Problems, for the purpose of getting material for a series of articles.

The U. S. Shipping Board steamer *Cathay*, the last of the four Shipping Board boats built by the Kiangnan Dock and Engineering Works, had her trial run on Sunday and sailed for America on her maiden voyage, leaving this port on Wednesday, December 21, going direct from Shanghai to San Francisco carrying a large consignment of mails.

The wedding took place at Dr. Fearn's sanitorium, on Wednesday, December 14, of W. Scott Emens, of W. S. Emens and Company, and Miss Gyneth Knight. Reverend McRae of the American Church Mission officiated and Dr. Anne Walter Fearn gave the bride away. Mr. and Mrs. Emens departed on a short wedding trip on a houseboat.

Chase S. Osborn, Jr. publisher of the Fresno, Cal. *Republican* who has just returned to America after a tour of China, Japan and the Philippines, is now located in Washington writing a series of articles on the Conference for his paper. Mr. Osborn is a son of the former governor Chase S. Osborn of Michigan, who also visited in China several years ago.

Much literature is being received regarding the coming Manila Carnival and Commercial-Industrial Fair to be held in February, 4-12, Manila, P. I. Several Chambers of Commerce and educational institutions in neighboring coun-

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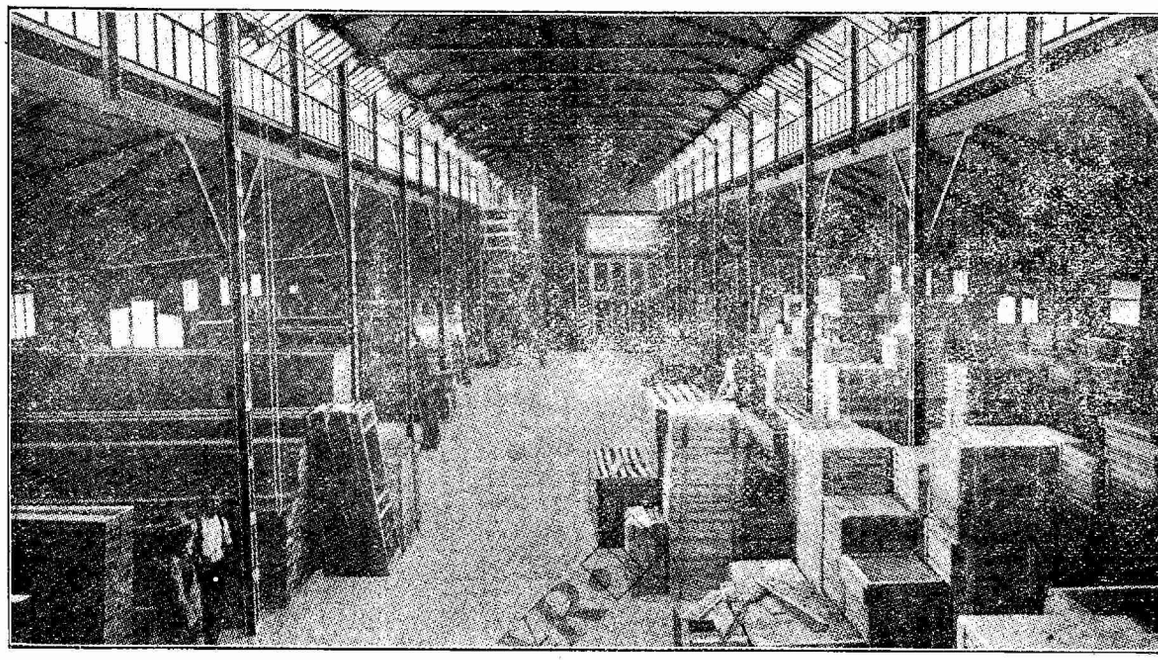

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AMERICAN EXPRESS

ries are planning to send delegations to the Far Eastern Commercial and Industrial Convention and the Far Eastern Educational Congress, both of which will be held in Manila during Carnival week.

A large crowd was present last evening, Thursday, December 22, at the Christmas festival given at the Town Hall, by the Community Chorus. The chorus consisted of more than 300 Chinese voices and was largely made up of trained singers of the chorus of the various schools and educational institutions of Shanghai. The Municipal orchestra took part in the program and other numbers were given by: R. A. Curry, C. M. James, Mrs. H. C. Mei. and Miss Bessie Jouravel.

Muang Than Tin, a prominent journalist and publisher. Rangoon, India, is at present on a tour of the United States, Mr. Tin is studying the industrial processes in general and newspaper practices in practicular in various parts of the States. Mr. Tin speaks excellent English and is a graduate of Rangoon College. He plans to return to Burma at an early time where he is connected with the Than Tin Press Agency, a publishing house which prints nine newspapers—six in the vernacular and three in English. He is a member of the Burmese Chamber of Commerce.

Dr. Frederick E. Lee, Economist Consul on detail at the American Consulate General, Shanghai, for economic investigation in China, has recently returned from a trip covering North China, Manchuria, and Eastern Siberia. He also made a short trip into Korea while at the American Consulate at Antung. According to Mr. Lee one of the most interesting and profitable experiences of the trip consisted of an intrview with Chang Tso-ling at Mukden. The Military Tuchun outlined at some length his hopes and plans for the future development of the Manchurian Provinces. He plans on further agricultural development of the area of the provinces, and also development of the mines and forests in that part. The development of the Chinese port of Hulutao, above Chingwangtao on the Gulf of Chihli, is one of the his most important development schemes. Dr. Lee is planning to remain in Shanghai during the next six months after having completed 16,000 miles of travel in China in connection with his work during the past nine months.

John Wilbur Jenkins, a newspaper correspondent in Washington, D. C., had the honor of being employed, so many years ago that he will not divulge the number, as a cub reporter on a newspaper in Raleigh, North Carolina, that was edited by T. R. Jernigan before Mr. Jernigan was appointed American Consul in Japan and later in China. Apropos of this Mr. Jenkins tell san interesting story regarding Mr. Jernigan's fiery southern temper which will be enjoyed in China where Mr. Jernigan was so well known and loved. It seems that Mr. Jernigan's chief opponent in the political journalism of Raleigh was a Populist who wrote editoriais in criticism of Mr. Jernigan's policies. The editorials became hotter and hotter until friends of both forecasted bloodshed. One day the "Populist sheet" came out with a broadside attack and when Mr. Jenkins read it he hurried to Mr. Jernigan's office expecting trouble. When he arrived he was informed that editor Jernigan had read the criticism, seized his revolver and dashed in the direction of the opposing newspaper office. Jenkins rushed thither and as he entered he met Mr. Jernigan with the smoking pistol in his hand. Jernigan paid no attention to the crowd that had assembled, except to remark regretfully, "I missed the....." An examination of the premises showed that Jernigan's editorial enemy had decided that flight was preferable to fight and had scaled a ten-foot wall at the back of the office. A bullet hole about three feet from the top of the wall testified as to Jernigan's marksmanship, as his opponent went over the top, but his quarry had escaped never to return to the editorial sanctum..

News from North China

Afflicted with rheumatism, Sir Francis Aglen has proceeded to the Tangshan Hot Spring to stay there for a few days.

The new French Minister, M. le Comte de Fleuriau, had an audience with President on the noon of December 12 and presented his credentials.

A grand ball was given by Minister and Madame Obata on the evening of December 12, at the Japanese Legation. The ball was attended by a large number of guests.

Captain Nelms, of the American Marine Guard is, now seriously ill. He underwent an operation for abscess on the

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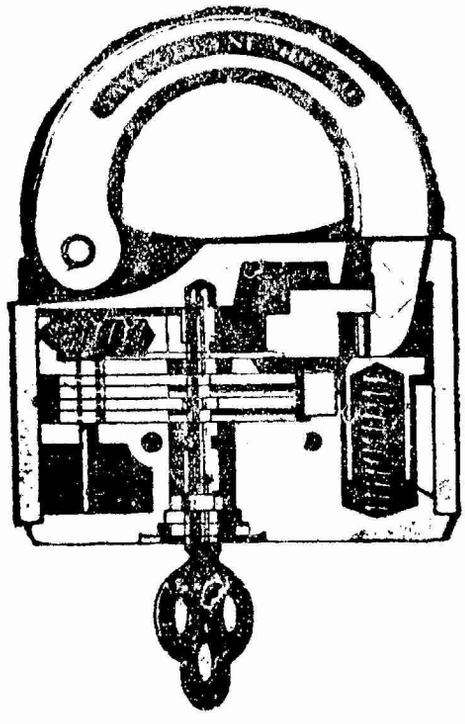

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brain on the night of December 12 and is in a critical condition.

The Chinese government will pay the interest amounting to 250,000 dollars on the Yuchuanpu loan borrowed from Japan during the Manchu regime, the Ministry of Communications having transmitted the amount to Shanghai.

Lou Wen-kan, one of the experts of the Chinese delegation to Washington, has requested permission to return to China in order that he may take part in the work of the organizations investing the judicial system.

Mr. Obata, acting Doyen of the Diplomatic Corps, called on the Minister of Finance on December 9, and lodged a protest with him against the surtax on salt which has been illegally imposed by General Wu Pei-fu in Hupei.

W. Kobayashi, former manager of the Tientsin branch of the Yokohama Specie Bank, who was transferred to Dairen, left for his new post on December 11. A large crowd of Japanese was out at the station to see him off.

Marshal Chang Tso-ling was received in audience by President Hsu on the afternoon of December 15 and is stated to have expressed compliances with the principles set forth in the President's official circular telegram of December 3 regarding Chinese internal affairs.

The Chinese government has been requested by the Vladivostok government to sanction the appointment of General Horvath to represent Priamur at the forthcoming Sino-Russian Conference to be held in Peking. The Chinese Government has not yet replied to it.

An advice from Manchuli says that Mr. Joffe, representative of the Soviet government, who is known as a very active worker, left for Peking, excepting to reach the capital in a few days. He will discuss question concerning Mongolia with the Chinese authorities.

About 155 biscuit tins of heroin, 25 ounces in each tin, were recently seized by the Chinese Maritime Customs in the godown of a Japanese shipping company in Tientsin. Each tin sold for Yen 400 in Japan would have brought Yen 1,000 in China, so the seizure amounted to Yen 155,000 in value.

A band of tufei numbering more than five hundred attacked and looted the city of Linching on December 5. After robbing the people of money and valuables amounting to half a million dollars, the robbers fled towards Hsuchow. Both of these two cities are on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway.

The Tientsin Women's Social Service Club held their first open meeting of the season in the evening of December 16 in the Cushman Kindergarten. Mrs. Hsiung Hsi-ling, who came down from Peking to speak at the meeting, gave a most inspiring address. About 100 members and guests were in attendance.

A memorial service was held at the Chapel of the former Russian Legation on the morning of December 9, under the auspices of the Diplomatic Corps, for Prince Koudachesf, former Russian Minister to China, who had passed away in France. The members of the various legations and high officials of the Waichiaopu were present.

Premier Chin left the Capital on the morning of December 13 to Tientsin where Marshal Chang Tso-ling had arrived at the previous day. He returned to Peking on the morning of December 15 but owing to a slight indisposition, resulting from his activities in Tientsin, he was unable to attend the Cabinet Meeting the following day.

Chow Liang-ching, an engineer of the Peking-Suiyuan Railway, has been despatched by the Administration to carry out a survey for the construction of the Suiyuan-Paotaochen section of the line. The grade has been completed from Suiyuan to Taikomu and it is anticipated that the grade for the whole extension will be ready for next May.

The pupils of the Peking American School gave an entertainment on the afternoon of December 16 at the Peking Union Medical College auditorium. The entertainment consisted of two plays: "Peter Rabbit" and "The Pied Piper" as well as School songs and Christmas carols. The proceeds will go towards the Peking American Schools Fund.

It is authoritatively reported that Chang Chih-tan, the present Minister of Communications, will resign his post very soon, and that Chang Hu, the director of the Currency Bureau, and at one time head of the Salt Administration, will be appointed in his stead. Chang Hu has been in very close touch with Marshal Chang Tso-ling during the past few days.

Leaflets are being distributed by the employees of the Peking-Sui-yuan Railway declaring strike against the administration. They claim that director Chen Shih-hua in conjunction with the chief accountant, Li Mou-hsun, de-

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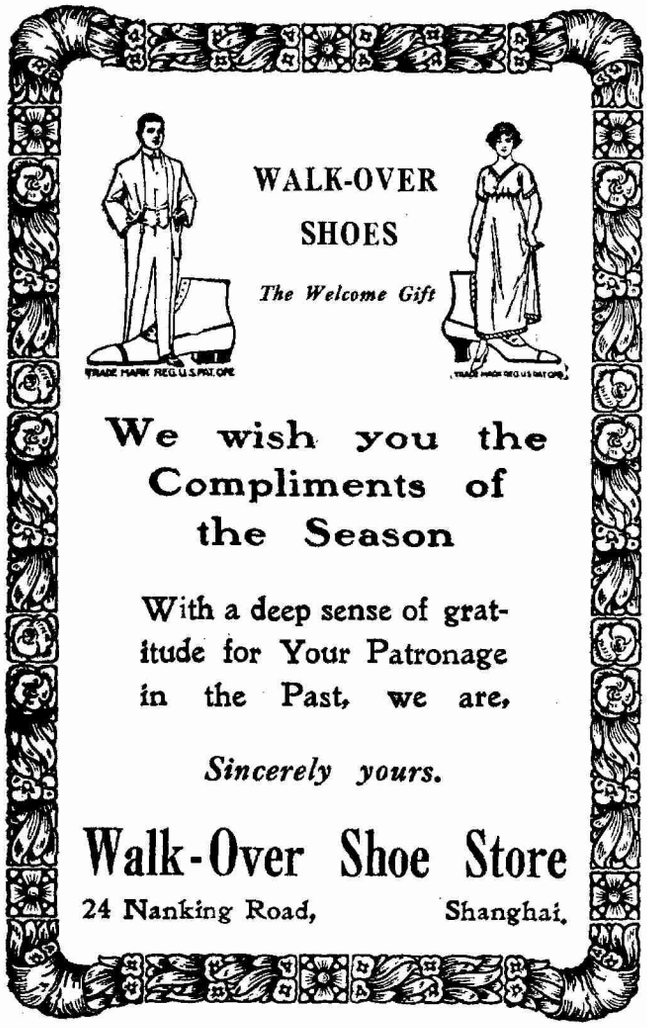
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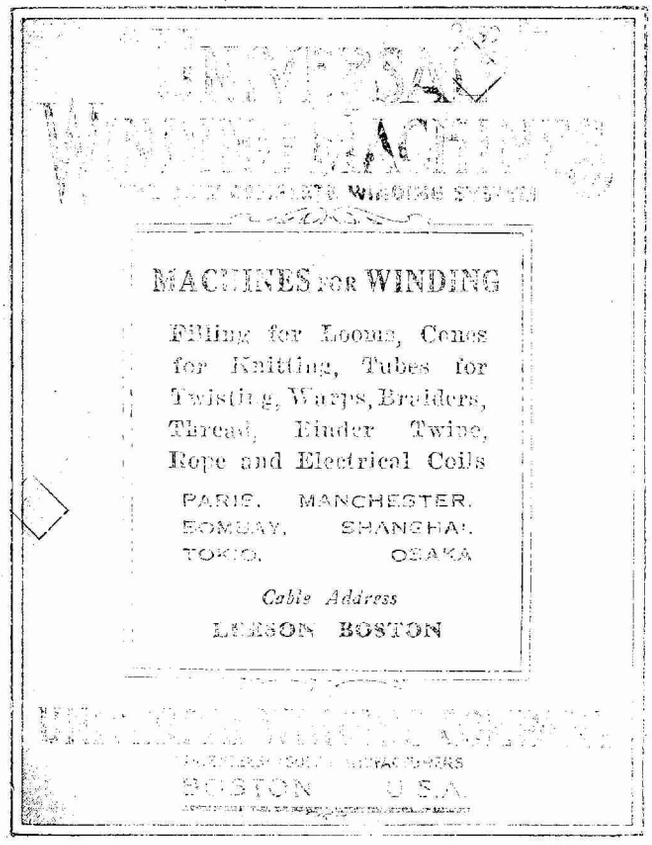
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frauded the administration, with the result that it is under heavy debt and the payment of salaries has been suspended for three months.

Ma Lin-yi, whose resignation from the portfolio of Education, has been rejected by the government, still remains in seclusion in the Educational Museum and has announced that he will not return to his post until the Ministry has sufficient funds to meet the salaries of teachers and of the educational institutions of Peking and also that of the other officials of the Ministry.

By permission of the Premier, Dr. W. W. Yen has asked Wang Ta-hsieh, former Foreign Minister, to head a special commission for the discussion of the Tibetan question with Councillor Tang Tsai-chang as his assistant. It is believed that the Chinese government will take this question with the British government shortly. This commission begin its work on December 15.

The Wagon-Lits Hotel presented an animated scene on December 9 on the occasion of the bazaar and entertainment given by the British Women's League in the interest of various local charities. The foreign community and many of their Chinese friends turned out in force and lent their enthusiastic support to the efforts of the British women, making the occassion a big success.

A strike has been declared by the employes of the Peking Suiyuan Railway and as a consequence all the traffic, with the exception of military trains, has now been suspended throughout the whole line from Peking to Suiyuan. The strikers insist upon the dismissal of the director and the chief of the accountant department of the administration otherwise they refuse to resume their duties.

In reply to President Hsu's circular telegram to the provinces on December 3, Chang Tso-ling and Tsao Kun have wired him urging that he and the Premier reconcile what differences of opinion they may have at present. They say that a third party is in the political field for the sole object of inciting dissension among the government executives and they warn the President not to fall into the trap,

As many as 5,000 students, including hundreds of girls, assembled outside the Tien An Men on the afternoon of December 12. From there they proceeded to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, carrying banners of varied size on which were inscribed "Abolition of Twenty-One Demands," "Against Direct Negotiation", etc. The authorities took precautionary steps but the parade was carried out in an orderly manner.

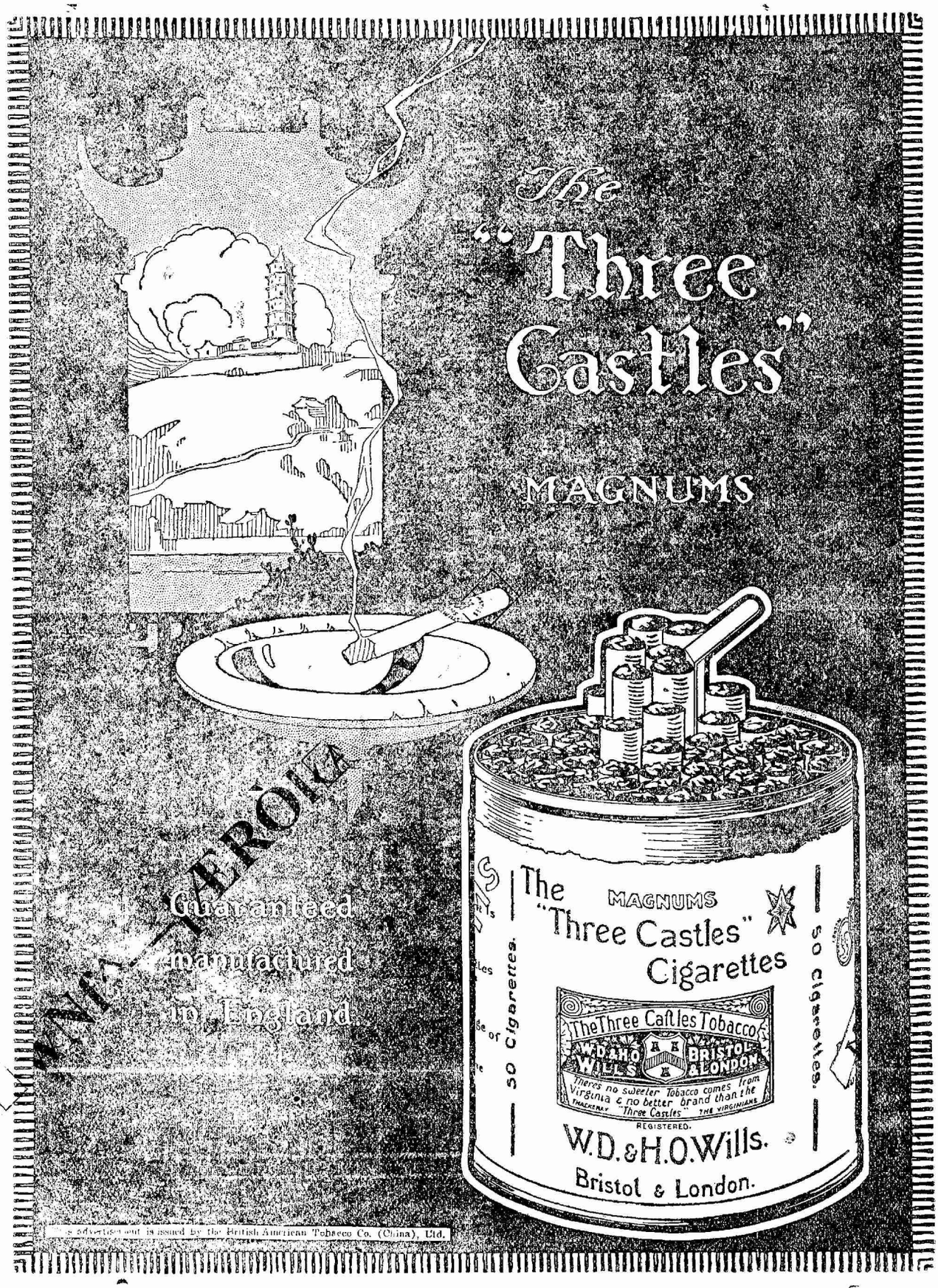
General Wu Pei-fu has returned to Loyang, where after a short rest, he will return to his headquarters at Hankow again. Latest advices from Honan indicate that everything is normal there. The Christian General Feng Yu-hsiang, Tuchun of Shensi, is said to have the situation in the province well in his hands. Therefore, there is no necessity of getting reinforcements from General Wu's troops now in the Central Yangtzu Provinces.

A parade of some ten thousand students, workers, and others, marched through the streets of Tientsin on the afternoon of December 14. In the foreign concessions handbills have been posted reading: "Return Shantung Intact" and "Cancel the Twenty-One Demands." A parade was also organised in the British Concession and permitted to proceed along the Taku Road on its way to the Chinese city. It was made up chiefly of business men.

Professor David Lattimore of the Pei Yang University left Tientsin for his home in America on the evening of December 16. On the previous night of his departure, a reception of the students of the University was given in his honour. The students also presented him a silk scroll containing Chinese characters praising his work as a teacher. Professor Lattimore is taking the chair of Far Eastern questions in Dartmouth College in America.

On account of the fact that the Chinese government has paid the interest of the American Pacific Development Company Loan, the Japanese capitalists are pressing hard for the immediate payment of the interest for the telephone and telegraph loans. In a letter to the Ministry of Communications, the Japanese lenders threaten to enforce the loan stipulations by the supervision of the receipts of these government institutions in Peking and Tientsin unless China lives up to the contract.

There was a large attendance of members of the Tientsin Ladies Benevolent Society at the annual general meeting, held in the Gordon Hall on the morning of December 14. Mrs. C. R. Morling presided. The committee for the ensuing year will be constituted as follows: president, Mrs. C. R. Morling; vice-president, Mrs. W. P. Ker; secretary, Mrs. O'Malley Irwin; treasurer, Mrs. Travers Smith. Committee: Mesdames Marzoli, Robin, Saussine, Colbert, Fuller, Payne, Wade, Way, and Cornish.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A large number of the Honan and Hupei residents in Peking held an urgent meeting in the Hukuang guild on December 15 for the discussion of the report that General Wu Pei-fu had contracted a loan of $10,000,000 with the daily receipts of the south section of the Peking-Hankow Railway as security. The proceeds of the loan, it is said, will be to meet Wu's urgent military expenses in the central Yangtze valley. As the result of the meeting, a strong protest has been lodged with the proper authorities.

The Students' Association of Tientsin, whose premises were sealed by the Commissioner of Police, General Yang I-te, about two years ago after the clash at the Civil Governor's Yamen between the student petitioners, came to life again on December 16. The association has this time opened its headquarters temporarily in the local Y. M. C. A. building and has commissioned a delegate to represent it in the organization of twenty-seven local bodies that have charge of demonstration with regard to Shantung.

Chang Tso-ling arrived in Peking from Tientsin shortly after noon of December 14, accompanied by Wang Nai-ping, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, Chi Yao-shan, Minister of the Interior, and a number of attaches. Most of the Cabinet Ministers were at the railway station to meet the Marshal. A guard of honor was supplied by the Peking gendarmerie and the Metropolitan police were present in force to guard the station under the personal direction of their commandants, Generals Wang Huai-ching and Yin Hung-shou.

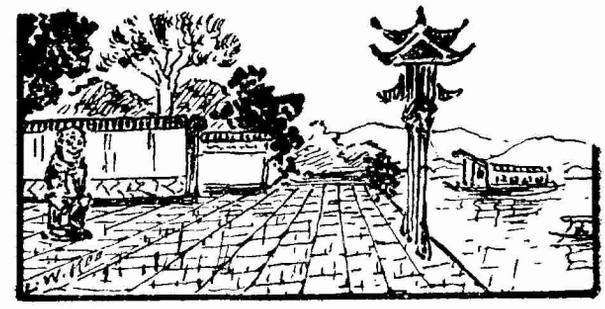
A general plan of the new company to be organized under Sino-Japanese joint management is reported to have been drafted as a result of interviews between the representatives of the South Manchuria Railway Company, the Oriental Development Company, Okura and Company and the Sino-Japanese Enterprise Company, on one side and Marshal Chang Tso-ling on the other side. Mr. Kawakami, director of the Oriental Development Company, is to attend to the organization work. The aim of the company is to reclaim low lands in Manchuria and Mongolia for agricultural plantation.

Under the instruction of the President, the Foreign Office has wired to Alfred Sze, Wellington Koo and Wang Chung-hui asking them to remain at their posts. The high advisors, Admiral Tsai and Chow Tze-chi, have also been advised to remain in Wshington until the termination of the Conference. Although some of the advisors, experts, and other members of the Chinese delegation will return to China before the close of the Conference, nevertheless, there will be no change in the delegation as far as the principal delegates are concerned. Dr. Tyau, chief secretary of the delegation, has also consented to remain at his post.

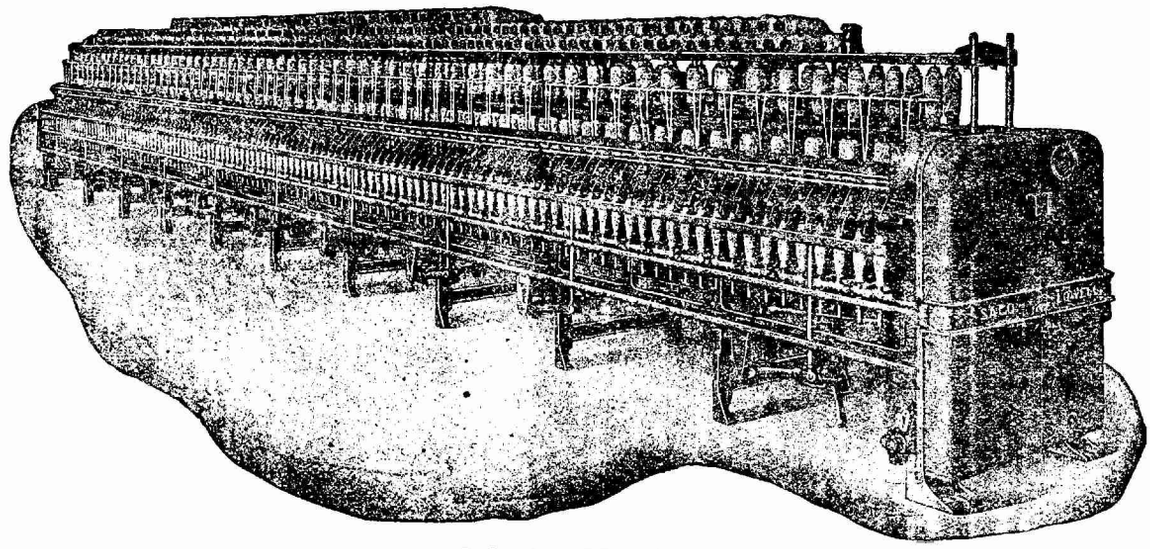
Frederick Palmer, of the well known firm of Palmer and Tritton, consulting engineer, advisors to the Indian and Egyptian governments, has completed arrangements with the Chinese government to make a preliminery survey of the Yangtze River between Hankow and the sea. He will submit a temporary report before leaving for England, and will return to China next autumn to make a full report on the improvement of the main channel of the river. Mr. Palmer is now on his way from Hankow to Nanking, accompanied by Yang Pao-ling of the Chihli River Commission. At Nanking he will be joined by Captain von Heidenstam of the Whangpoo Conservancy.

About two thousand spectators witnessed a grand game on December 10 on the basket-ball ground of the Government Technical College in Peking. From a very thrilling contest the Tsing Hua College team defeated the hitherto over-victorious Peking High Normal College team. The players on the High Normal team were: C. W. Wang (Capt.), S. H. Wei, Y. C. Wang Y. W. Chu and Li, the first four of whom being four-fifths of the team that won for China the Basket Ball championship at the last Far Eastern Meet. The Tsing Hua team composed of L. J. Sun, (Capt.), C. W. Chen, C. H. Teng, C. H. Shih and K. H. Wang, the first name being that of the fifth holder of the championship.

Peking, December 16, 1921.



COTTON MILL MACHINERY



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ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

(Through Express Service Only)

1 Direct W.L.B. 1.2.3.cl.	3 Sem-dir W.L.B. 1.2.3.cl.	STATIONS.	2 Direct W.L.B. 1.2.3.cl.	4 Sem-dir W.L.B. 1.2.3.cl.
8.00	21.00	dep. Peking Chienmen.....arr.	21.35	7.55
8.18	21.18	,, Paomachang .....dep.	21.19	7.39
8.58	21.50	,, Changsintitn ..... ,,	20.52	7.14
9.47		,, Liutiho..... ,,	19.58	
10.40		,, Kaopeotien ..... ,,	19.04	
12.34	0.43	,, Paotingfu ..... ,,	17.23	4.24
16.30	3.57	,, Chengtingfu ..... ,,	13.22	1.08
17.36	5.03	,, Shihkiachwang ..... ,,	12.11	0.02
21.27	8.07	,, Shuntehfu ..... ,,	8.33	21.15
0.11	11.41	,, Changtch Ho..... ,,	5.29	17.30
2.48	15.04	,, Sinsiang..... ,,	2.52	14.13
6.13	17.58	,, Chengchow..... ,,	0.26	11.24
7.24	20.48	,, Hsuchow ..... ,,	22.15	3.33
9.14	23.04	,, Yencheng ..... ,,	20.35	6.43
11.11	0.44	,, Chumatien ..... ,,	18.16	4.45
14.09	3.12	,, Sinyangchow..... ,,	15.09	2.13
15.26	4.19	,, S'tien(Chikungshan) ,,	13.46	1.03
18.56		,, Siaokan ..... ,,	9.55	21.50
20.50	9.15	arr. Hankow Tachimen... ,,	8.00	20.00

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Week's News Summary

CHINA

December 15. Peking dispatch says Chang Tso-ling arrives Peking and it is rumored in government circles that warlord has chosen his new Cabinet.——Hongkong dispatch says reception committee plans special celebration in honor of arrival of Prince of Wales.

December 17. Peking dispatch says British Minister discusses Amoy encroachment question with Ministry of Foreign Affairs without result.

December 18. Peking report says Cabinet submits resignation *en bloc*, with Liang Shih-yi mentioned as prospective Premier.

December 19. Peking report says resignation of Premier Chin Yun-peng has been accepted.

December 20. The personnel of the new Cabinet is given in Peking report with Foreign Minister W. W. Yen as acting Premier.——Hongkong dispatch says China merchants steamer *Kwanglee*, is seized by pirates and looted.

December 21. Sensational report is given out in Canton dispatch saying Mrs. Sun Yat-sen, wife of the head of the Canton government has been taken prisioner by bandits and being held for $500,000 ransom iu Kwangsi.——Peking dispatch assures announcement of names comprising new Cabinet in a short time.

GENERAL

December 15. Special Washington report says navy deadlock at Conference ended by giving Japan *Mutsu* while America keeps *Colorado*, and consensus of opinion regarding the treaty is that it forms a sheer shroud to lay away the Anglo-Japanese Alliance.——London dispatch says gravity of political situation in India arouses feeling of disquiet and unrest is spreading rapidly, with 500 arrested in Calcutta.——Nauen dispatch says public opinion in Ireland is convinced that Irish Parliament will ratify the Anglo-Irish agreement.

December 16. Washington report says U. S. Senate passes bill prohibiting cancellation of the whole, or part, of the foreign debts to the United States; as five percent interest, says American Senate, to be paid on indebtedness, and entire principal to be repaid by 1947.——London dispatch says Parliament meets to ratify Irish Agreement.——Latest report from Conference says work now centers around China and chiefly on the Shantung Railway which Japan jas offered to sell to China for $30,000,000 but would hold control for years after the sale.

December 18. Washington dispatch says Japan will turn back Shantung Railway in nine months and pay later, period of instalments not yet fixed and agreement is only tentative. ——Prospects of peace in Ireland is better than appear on surface according to London dispatch.——Paris dispatch says President Harding is reported to have said that the proposal for an Economic Conference cannot be considered before the question of disarmament has been completely settled.

December 19. Washington dispatch says French delegation presents proposal of increase in the strength of French Navy, and proposals may invalidate whole agreement.

December 20. Conference is now in deadlock over Paris threatening to wreck the navy pact now fixed upon by demand for navy equal or superior to that of Japanese.—— M. Briand arrives in London with large retinue of experts for conference between Premiers, the agenda of which is far reaching including reparations, debts, exchanges and currency.

December 21. London report says de Valera and Griffith are is clash over Irish Treaty.——Washington report sayn American delegation is annoyed at French effort to gain Navy equal to Japan——Urgent cables are being sent to Briand in London where Reparations Conference is apt to turn into struggle over ships.

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Current Market Reports

Weekly and Monthly Conditions and Quotations of China's Principal Markets

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton:—The cotton market during the past week was again practically dead, in so far as general purchases for local Mills were concerned, although a few stray lots were bought by Domestic Mills. The bulk of the business was in the nature of straddles between January and March, and these changed hands between professionals in sympathy with the rise in Mid-Americans.

From present indications, the question of supply seems to be no longer of interest, and consumers, in view of the impossibility of cotton being exported on account of the prevailing Exchange, seem quite satisfied to let the situation take care of itself, buying only in small lots, from hand to month, as needed.

Under the circumstances, therefore, we fail to see any reason to depart from our former opinion, and we continue to believe in lower prices.

Yarn,—We have no change to report in the position of the local yarn market, prices ruling the same as compared with last week's level. In all, some 6,000 to 7,000 bales have changed hands for export to Tientsin, Kiangse, Canton, Swatow, Hankow and Szechuen.

Liverpool, December 15, 1921.

Liverpool Market:—

Middling American, Spot	.....	10.64	Pence
„ „	January	10.50	„
„ „	March	10.46	„

Market:—*Steady.*

中國留美學生月報

THE

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New York, December 15, 1921.

New York Market:—January .....17.50 Cents
May .....17.27 „
July.....16.85 „
Spot .....18.00 „
Market:—*Steady.*

Bombay, December 15, 1921.

Bombay Market:—
Broach, F. G. April/May .....Rps. 474 per Khandy.
Fully Good Bengal Dec./Jan..... „ 318 „ „
Fine Oomra, December/January .. „ 421 „ „
Market:—*Steady.*

Shanghai Market:—
Tungchow December.....Tls. 32.00
Shanghai December ..... „ 28.50
„ M-ginned, December..... „ 28.50
Taichong December ..... „ 30.50
Tone of the Market:—*Steady.*

The American Stock Market

The Chinese American Bank of Commerce has received the following telegraphic quotations, dated New York, December 19, 1921.

American Stocks

Liberty Bonds	3rd	4½'s	1928	97.90
Victory Bonds		4¾'s	1922-23	100.00
American Telephone and Telegraph Convertible		6's	1925	108.00
Standard Oil Co. of New York		7's	1931	108¼
New York City		4¼	1965	102½
British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd. Common				12½
Pacific Development Corporation Stock				4.00

Weekly Silk Market Report

By Silk Merchant

China Steam Filatures: Market has remained quiet and inactive since our last report, with very little inquiry. Prices are very firm, with holders confident and reluctant to make firm offers.

Tsatlee: Stocks are running low, with only a few bales of Market Chops offered at about Taels 1165.

Tussahs: After a few days inactivity the market opened on the 16th at Taels 700 at which price 170 Bales changed hands. On the same day Japanese bought a few bales at Taels 720. On the 17th business was done at 730 and on the 20th Taels 740 and 745 were paid, also by Japanese. Market is now very firm and holders reluctant to sell, as they anticipate further advances.

The following purchases have been reported during the week:

10 B/s	Tsatlee New Style		Red Peacock	X. 1	Tls. 1150
10 „	„ „ „		Red Locomotive	X. 1	„ 1150
10 „	„ „ „		Gold Dollar	X. 1	„ 1150
10 „	„ „ „		Condo	X. 1	„ 1150
45 „	„ „ „		Gold Dollar & Fountain	X. 1-2	„ 1200
30 „	„ „ „		Gold & Silver Peacock	X. 1-2	„ 1180
65 „	Kashing Silk		Mandarin Duck	1-2-3	„ 910
20 „	Yellow Silk		*Meinchow*		„ 500
8 „	„ „		Nanchoen		„ 430
10 „	„ „		Kobun		„ 465
20 „	Woyang Silk		C. H.	1-2-3	„ 500
20 „	Meinchow		Common Reeel		„ 730
5 „	Meinyang		S. C	2-3	„ 495
5 „	„		H. K.	2-3	„ 490
5 „	„		C. H.	2	„ 485
170 „	Tussahs Filatures		W. D. Elephant grade	1-2	„ 740
100 „	„ „		„ „	1-2	„ 720
100 „	„ „		„ „	1-2	„ 730
200 „	„ „		„ „	1-2	„ 750

Shipment up to December 13, 1921.

	Season 1921/1922	Season 1920/1921
White Steam Filature	12352 B/s	11470 B/s
Yellow Steam Filature	4907 ,,	399 ,,
White Silks	4412 ,,	4207 ,,
Yellow Silks	8436 ,,	6780 ,,
Tussahs	5540 ,,	3388 ,,

Yokohama: Reports market active at advancing prices. Better demand. Stock is about 14,000 Bales.

Japanese Reports:

The Pool's Stock

The slump of the raw silk exchange on the 8th was caused principally by a rumour of the shipment of 3,000 bales of raw silk to New York by the Imperial Silk Company preliminarily to the disposal of its stock. In this connection, S. Kawasugi, the manager of the company, is reported as utterly denying the rumor as groundless. In order to dispose of the stock, the company is to get the approval of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce and of the Industrial Bank of Japan and the Hypothec Bank of Japan beforehand, and the company's directors have never attempted to get that approval, says Mr. Kawasugi. It is the previously fixed policy of the company and the Government not to sell its holdings before it is best carefully seen that the stock in the market and other things have been restored to a condition justifying and insuring the safety of the disposal of the holdings without disturbing the market in any way. The market is very high at present; yet it is doubtful whether the European and American conditions of demand have been so improved as to need the goods continually at so high prices. The collapse of the raw silk exchange by a mere rumour of the company's preparations to sell its holdings suggests how the market is still weak in foundation. So long as it is so weakly founded, the company well never try to dispose of its stock.

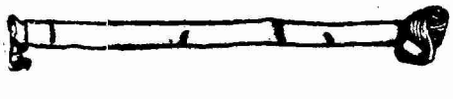
Selling of the Pool's Stock

The Imperial Silk Co. decided on the 12th to dispose of a part of its holdings with official approval in accordance, it is said with the local exporters' earnest request to sell as quickly as possible in fear of the various conjectures of the position in the market ill affecting the American demand and also in view of the stock in the market having been decreased greatly and the prices having generally gone up to more than 1,800 yen. The total to be disposed of for the present occasion will be 2,000,000 "kin," which is one-half of the pool's holdings, and which will be sold in the three months of December, January and February. The eight agents of the company applied readily for the buying of the offering to the amount of 1,600,000 "kin" at prices about 50 yen lower the market quotations by the evening of the 12th, and the remaining 400,000 "kin" was expected to sell on Tuesday morning.

With regard to an effect the above disposal of the pool's holdings may give to the market, it is stated by Mr. Tamura, a prominent raw silk merchant, that the question how the goods disposed of will be practically disgested, and should the matter so ill affect the foreign market as to make the digestion of the goods very hard, the outlook for the market would become much unfavorable. The recent great improvement of the market is attributable to a recovery of the foreign demand against a decrease in the supply due to the world's short sericultural crop; and as the strongness of the market is, therefore, well founded, we need not at once optimise the prospects, but can hope the maintenance of the present high prices. No further rise of them in addition is perhaps beyond hope, as raw silk is already somewhat higher than commodities in general. The selling of the pool's holdings may so affect the market as to check the further activity of business and the additional rise of the prices, yet the undertone of the market is firm, as the recent briskness of it is ascribable to the growth of American requirements, and a decrease in the supply. As the condition of raw silk in Europe and America remains very good, we cannot expect any heavy decline of the market even by an increase of the supply due to the disposal of the pool's stock.

Shipments

Exc. 1921/1922	(July 1st to November 30th)	114,000 B/s
1920/1921	,,	56,000 ,,
1919/1920	,,	132,000 ,,



Shanghai Exchange for week ending Wednesday, December 21th, 1921

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—The London price of silver at 35⅛d. is 1d. higher than last weeks Following this rise, and influenced by the demand for "end of the month" money our rate for T/T on London has advanced 1⅛d. to 3/7⅛d. There has been very littel exchange business in connection with Imports and Exports and our Market remain. for Dec./Jan. deliveries, and weak forward.

A large amount of silver is due to arrive in the next few weeks.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver..... Tls. 25,772,000 a decrease of Tls. 1,521,000.

Chinese and Mexican Dollars .. $ 23,310,000 an increase of $ 630,000.

estimated value in Tls. 42,555,000 as against Tls. 53,270,000 held at this time last year.

†	Average rates for Nov.	Thurs. Dec. 15	Friday Dec. 16	Sat. Dec. 17	Mon. Dec. 19	Tuesday Dec. 20	Wed. Dec. 21
Bk's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	3/9.423	3/6	3/6	3/6 3/7	3/7½	3/7½	3/7½
D/Dfts. ,,	—	3/6¼	3/6¼	3/6¼ 3/7¼	3/7¾	3/7¾	3/7¾
4m/s ,,	—	3/6⅛	3/6⅛	3/6⅛ 3/7⅛	3/8	3/8	3/8
T/T India	279.202	263½	263½	263¼269¾	272	272	272
T/T France	1,051.931	910	910	935 965	970	940	940
T/T N. Y.	75.115	73	73½	73 74½	75¾	76¼	76¼
T/T H'kong	71.346	72½	72½	72½ 72½	72½	72½	72½
T/T Japan	64.201	65½	65½	65½ 64	63½	63½	63
T/T Batavia	220.567	206½	205	205 210	211	211	211
T/T Straits	61.250	66¼	66¼	66¼ 64¾	64	64	64
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s B/L. Cred, D/A	4/0.423	3/9	3/9	3/9 3/10	3/10½	3/10½	3/10½
4m/s ,, D/P	—	3/9½	3/9½	3/9½3/10½	3/11	3/11	3/11
6m/s ,, ,,	4/1.673	3/10¼	3/10¼	3/10½3/11½	3/11¾	3/11¾	3/11¾
4m/s ,, ,, 4m/s B/F. C., D/A, D/P	1,151.931	1010	1010	1035 1065	1070	1040	1040
4m/s N.Y. Lc.	82.115	80	80½	80½ 81½	82¾	83¼	83¼
4m/s ,, Docs	—	80¾	81½	81½ 82½	83½	84	84

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling.	Dec. 15	Dec. 16	Dec. 17	Dec. 19	Dec. 20	Dec. 21
Bullion.						
***London** Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	35⅝ G. $. 66½	35⅛ G. $. 65⅝	35⅛ G. $. 65⅝	35⅝ G. $. 67	36⅛ G $. 66¾	35⅛ G. $. 66¼
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch	Tls. 322.00	Tls. 319.50	Tls. 315.00	Tls. 316.50	Tls. 317.80	Tls. 316.00
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.) 999 touch)	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	72.90	72.90	72.875	72.8875	72.875	72.85
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Callmoney)	7%	5%	2%	3%	2%	2½%
*Closing Price in London for Previous day.						

Bank of England rate of discount		5½%	London on Paris T/T 52.
Bank of France rate of discount		5%	London on Germany T/T 732
London open Market rate of Discount	3 m/s.	3⅜%	New York on London T/T 421½
,, ,,	4 m/s.	3⅜%	Bombay on London T/T 1/3⅜
,, ,,	6 m/s.	3½%	Hongkong on ,, T/T 2/7¼
			Yokohama ,, ,, T/T 2/3¼

What the Ships Carry Between America and China

(Taken from the Daily Returns of the Shanghai Customs from Friday, December 2, to December 9, 1921)

(Key: Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mille—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Taels, Customs Rate Nov. Tael 1.17 equal Gold. $1)

S. S. Bowes Castle, November 24.

To Boston.

Tea, Green:

Gunpowder, Ningpo	Pls.	92

To New York.

Tea, Green:

Gunpowder, Kiukiang	Pls.	33
,, Ningpo	,,	1,315
,, other Ports	,,	10
Hyson, Kiukiang	,,	32
Hyson, other Ports	,,	450
Imperial, Kiukiang	,,	4
Young Hyson, Kiukiang	,,	244
,, other Ports	,,	76
Antimony, Oxide	,,	168
Bristles	,,	7
Camphor	,,	201
Cotton Yarn, Waste	,,	2,660
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	162
Feather, Duck	,,	628
Hides, Buffalo	,,	554
Oil, Wool	,,	841
Wool, Sheep's	,,	1,024
Hats, Rush	Pcs.	122,400

S. S. Africa Maru, from U. S. A., Nov. 12.

Apples, Fresh	Pls.	267
Leadfoil and Tinfoil Mixtures	,,	581
Wax, Paraffin	,,	1,929
Wheat	,,	15,000

S. S. Tenyo Maru, from U. S. A., Nov. 12.

Leather, Calf	Pls.	3
Cigarettes	Mille	55,850

S. S. Empress of Japan, November 26.

To Boston.

Walnuts, Kernels	Pls.	619

To Chicago.

Silk, Raw, Filature:

Wild, other Ports, Bls. 10	Pls.	10.10

To New York.

Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:

White, other Ports, Bls. 32	Pls.	32.54
Yellow, Hankow, Bls. 17	,,	17.09

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:

White, Shanghai, Bls. 58	Pls.	57.62

Silk, Raw, Filature:

Wild, other Ports, Bls. 10	Pls.	9,91
Silk Pongees, Honan	,,	1.83
Straw Braid, Mottled	,,	11
Straw Braid, White	,,	47
Walnuts, Kernels	,,	206
Skins, Goat, Tanned	Pcs.	1,046
,, Fox	,,	739

To Scranton.

Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:

White, other Ports, Bls. 10	Pls	10 04

S. S. Kansas, from U. S. A., November 15.

Sheetings:

Grey 11 lb.	Pcs.	5,000
Grey, 15½ lb, under 110 threads per square inch	Pcs.	15,000
Jeans, Grey, over 12¾ lb.	,,	5,750
Oilcloth	,,	398
Copper Wire	Pls.	382
Cotton, Raw, Bls. 4,800	,,	17,425
Ink, Printing	,,	46
Glycerine	,,	4
Paper, Cigarette, on Bobbins	,,	30
Paper, Unclassed	,,	36
Petrolatum	,,	34
Tobacco, Prepared	,,	5
Cigarettes	Mille	100
Oil, Lubricating	Galls	53,570
Machinery	Hk. Tls.	28,781

S. S. West Carmona, November 30.

To San Francisco.

Feather, Goose	Pls.	4
Intestines, Pig	,,	10
Wool, Sheep's	,,	62

To Los Angeles.

Feather, Goose	Pls.	45
Groundnuts, in Shell	,,	375

S. S. Nanking, from U. S. A., November 17.

Almonds, Sweet	Pls.	27
Apples, Fresh	,,	358
Asparagus, Canned	,,	56
Butter	,,	77
Cheese	,,	66
Fruits, Canned	,,	35
Fruits, Dried	,,	133
Flour Paste	,,	30
Hams	,,	6
Ink, Printing	,,	228
Oranges, Fresh	,,	58
Pitch	,,	669
Rasins	,,	222
Sugar, White	,,	10
Canned, Meats	Doz.	134
Canned Sardines	,,	1,090
,, Vegetables	,,	215
Jams	,,	82
Syrups	,,	116
Chocolate	lb.	5,132
Lemons, Fresh	Pcs.	58,500
Cigarettes	Mille	25,000
Treasure, Silver Bars	Hk. Tls.	467,749

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19-190

New Books and Publications

Japan and the United States

Japan and the United States, By Payson J. Treat. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company: 1921.

PAYSON J. Treat of Stanford University, California, has presented in book form, with the exception of the first chapter, twelve lectures prepared for delivery at four Japanese universities in the fall of 1921. The purpose of these lectures was to present a brief survey of the relations between the United States and Japan from the beginning of their intercourse up to the present time. It gives to the reader real enlightment concerning the origin of the relations of these two countries and a thoroughly unbiased viewpoint of the political, commercial, and cultural development of Japan since Commodore Perry's visit, and analyzes her present policies, particularly as they relate to the United States.

The discerning reader will find this book extremely helpful during the time when all these problems are perplexing the whole world and when nothing, to speak of, has been settled. Such information regarding the following subjects is included: the heritage of new Japan, the peace and friendship as it is about to be established between the United States and Japan during the early part of the nineteenth century, commercial intercourse in accordance with the terms of Perry's treaty and the treaties in jeopardy, the restoration of the Emperor, the rise of new Japan, the revision of the treaties, Japan and her neighbors, the Open Door in China, after the Russo-Japanese War, Japan, America and the World War, the new Far East, and the Japanese in America.

Mr. Treat has for many years been solely concerned with the investigation and teaching of modern history of the Far East and has made several visits to check up on his observation. A paragraph from one of the chapters clearly outlines his views on the Oriental problem:

"The so-called Japanese problem in America is simply one phase of an age-long and world-wide problem, the adjustment of human relations. If anyone should be tempted to take a pessimistic view of the outcome of this effort, he need only remember that mankind has steadily progressed toward better human relations. Family and tribal wars have ceased, and, in spite of the terrible experience of recent days, the normal status of nations is that of peace. The last great adjustment which the human family is called upon to make is that between the races of different colors, for the rank and file of mankind still classify men by color rather than by mental or moral attainments."

"The future of Europe is bound up with Asia. . . ."
TO BE WELL INFORMED READ
THE ASIATIC REVIEW
(Founded 1886)
"An excellent April number." *Morning Post.* "Abundant fare is here provided." *Times.*
Five Shillings. Published Quarterly. £1 per annum.
Articles have been contributed recently on the Far East by:—Professor E. H. Parker, Dr. Inazo Nitobé & Mr. Michizo Masuda, etc., etc.
Every phase of Asiatic life is discussed in the Asiatic Review.
Proceedings of the East India Association.
Special reports of meetings of Societies interested in Asia.
ARCHAEOLGOGICAL SECTION—LITERARY SUPPLEMENT—NEW COMMERCIAL SECTION
Publishers: EAST AND WEST, LIMITED, 3 Victoria Street London, S. W. 1.
Agents for the Far East: Kelly & Walsh; Maruzen & Co.

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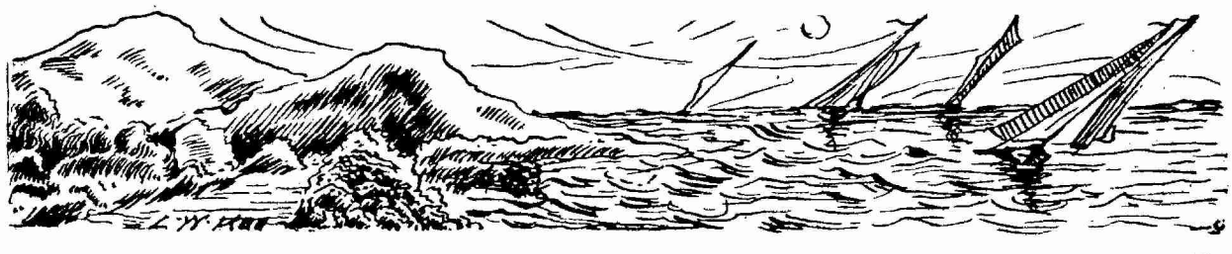
GRAND HOTEL KALEE
Centrally located at Kiangse and Kiukiang Roads
SHANGHAI
A. MILDNER, *Manager.*



Outline for the Study of Current History Finance and Commerce of China

by

C. F. REMER, M. A.,

Professor of Economics, St. John's University

and

DONALD ROBERTS, M. A.,

Professor of History, St. John's University

This outline, primarily for the use of middle schools and colleges, is based upon the Review for last week. It is not intended that the whole of the outline be used but that those topics be selected that are found to be adapted to the class.

1. International Affairs

1. The Quadruple Alliance

Read the editorial article pp.97-98. Then study carefully the draft of the agreement which is given on pp.107-108 under the news of the Washington Conference.

Questions. 1. Who are the four parties (i. e. nations) of this agreement? 2. Note that the phrase "high contracting parties" is used in international agreements to refer to the governments of the nations who are making the agreement. 3. What is the substance of Art. 1? 4. Is there any safe-guard to international peace in the terms of Art. 2? 5. How long is this agreement to remain in force? Are the nations which make it free to withdraw from it if they so choose? Upon what terms? 6. What will become of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance according to the terms of this quadruple alliance? See Art. 4. 7. Is this an agreement made for military of naval purposes of any kind? If not, what is its purpose? (Read the statement of Senator Lodge on p.108). 8. When does any treaty between two or more nations become binding upon them (i. e. what process must the treaty undergo before it becomes definitely a treaty)? 9. What is the attitude of China towards this quadruple alliance? (p.97). 10. Is it likely that the Senate of the United States will refuse to ratify this agreement? 11. President Washington more than a hundred years ago warned his fellow countrymen against "entangling alliances." Is the United States now departing from his policy? Are conditions different now from what they were in Washington's time?

2. Dr. Walter Williams and Chinese Journalism.

Read the article on pp.99-100. See also the questions on this general subject on p.139 of the same number of the *Review*.

Questions. 1. What does Dr. Williams consider the qualities and experience necessary for a newspaper editor? (p.100, par. 2). What does he consider necessary for a newspaper reporter? 2. What are the five purposes of an education which Dr. Williams thinks all students would do well to remember? (par. 4). Compare these sentences from Francis Bacon's essay on Studies: 'Reading make the a man; conference a ready man; and writing an exact man. And therefore if a man write little, he has need of a great memory; if he confer little, he has need of a present wit; and if he read little he has need of much cunning, to seem to know that he doth not." 3. Dr. Williams mentions three great saving influences in the modern world: education, commerce, and journalism. In what way are these influences valuable?

2. Domestic Affairs

1. Education and the Chinese Republic.

Read the article on pp.101-103.

Questions. 1. What general facts are made clear in this article? 2. What other governmental interests seem always to receive consideration to the neglect of education in China? When will this condition of affairs be remedied? 3. Read carefully the statement from the memorandum of Ni Ssuch'ung given at the bottom of page 101. What have you to say about his arguments against modern schools in China-are they good arguments? 4. Is it necessary to give up the study of the Chinese Classics if one is to get a modern education? 5. Define clearly what you mean by the term "New Culture Movement." 6. Is the ideal, or purpose. of education in China today fundamentally different from the ideal during China's past history? In just what things should the aim be different? In what things should the aim be the same?

2. Forestry and Floods in China.

Read the clear and convincing article on this subject on pp103-105. The writer of the article is one who is devoting his whole career to this important subject of forestry and the reforesting of China's hills.

Questions. 1, Famines in China are always due to one of two causes. What are these two causes? 2. There are means of flood prevention: (1) forestry and (2) engineering (i. e. the building of dikes etc.). Which of these is the more important, and why? 3. What influence does a forest have upon the flow of a stream or river? 4. Explain what is meant by the statement that forests "are like large reservoirs for the conservation of rainwater for streamflow." 5. How does a forest have a beneficial influence in preventing soil erosion? 6. Can the silting up of streams and rivers be prevented? How? 7. How do you explain the fact that the Yellow River has so often changed its course? 8. Does this article convince you that there is only one means of permanently preventing the constant recurrence of floods in China? 9. Make an outline of all the points emphasized in this article.

3. Commerce and Finance

Topic 1. Economic and Financial Conditions During November.

Read the article under this heading on pp. 106-7. The questions are arranged under the headings used in the article.

Trade: 1. What unexpected revival took place in the export trade during the month under review? 2. What regions and what classes of the population suffer from a depression in the trade in hairnets and in lace? 3. Explain why it is that China imports wheat from the United States when the Chinese farm laborer is paid about one-twentieth of the wage of the American farm laborer? 4. What brought about the financial crisis of the middle of November? 5. Is this crisis now considered to be over?

Silver and Exchange: 1. How much has silver changed in price during the month and in which direction? 2. What has been China's position in the silver market? 3. How much silver is said to be expected in Shanghai during the next two months? 4. How much silver will Shanghai have at the end of this period? Turn to p. 136 and find the present stock of silver in Shanghai? 5. What is Canton doing with the silver that is being sent to the mint in that city? 6. Why do the other provinces object?

Topic 2. China's Progress in Industry.

Read the items under this heading on pp. 130-2.

Questions: 1. How do you account for the growth in the export of eggs? Do you agree that the floods of last summer will causes a falling off in the exports of eggs and egg products? 2. For what railway have bridges been ordered in Holland? 3. Why is this railway called the Lung-Hai? 4. Where do the furs come from that are sold at Mukden? 5. Where do they go? 6. Of the proposals for the development of industry in Shantung, which seem to you most reasonable? Do any of these proposals seem to you to be unreasonable? 7. Does China import or export hides? Does she import or export leather? Look this up in the current number of the *China Year Book*. Do you think that China will furnish a large market for Australian hides in the future?

Topic 3. The Future of the Port of Shanghai.

Read the news item under this heading on p.109.

Questions: 1. What plans have been proposed for a harbor to take the place of Shanghai? 2. Who are the commissioners that have made the report refered to in this statement? 3. How do the propose to solve the problem? 4. Why is improvement necessary in the Shanghai harbor? 5. How much will the proposed improvement cost? 6. B what method is the money to be raisedy?

The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906).

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY, Chauncey P. Holcomb.
COMMISSIONER, Ferno J. Schuhl.
CLERK, William A. Chapman.
DEPUTY CLERK, L. Macoubrey.
MARSHAL, DISBURSING OFFICER, } Nelson E. Lurton.
DEPUTY MARSHAL, Wm. Van Buskirk
OFFICE HOURS 9-1; 2-5.

TIENTSIN:
DEPUTY MARSHAL, William T. Collins.

CANTON:
DEPUTY MARSHAL, William R. Lynch.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of *The Weekly Review* may be accepted as authentic.

Motion Day.

All contested motions and demurrers will hereafter be heard on Mondays, beginning at 3 P. M.; provided notice thereof with proof of service on the adverse party or his attorney shall have been filed in the Clerk's office by 1 P. M. of the preceding Saturday.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings

Hearings:

(Before the Commissioner)

December 17, 1921, Cause No. 1569, U. S. v. Thomson; testimony taken of Wright, Capt. Eisler and accused. Adjourned until Dec. 22nd.

" 17, " " " 1562, U. S. v. Pringle; testimony taken of S. P. C. 545, Marcel and Chao Pa Ling. Adjourned until Dec. 24th.

" 17, " " " 1566, U. S. v. Turrenne; testimony taken of C. W. Reimer and complaining witness.

Judgments and Orders:

December 17, 1921, Cause No. 1566, U. S. v. Turrenne; judgment reserved.

Miscellaneous Filings:

December 14, 1921, Cause No. 1549, Hanson v. Reid's Ltd. Inc.; motions; orders.

" 14, " " " 1486, Kiang v. Kosel; notice of motion.

" 14, " " " 1314, In re Estate of H. A. Vanburg; application to pay claims.

" 15, " " " 1571, U. S. v. Brewster; complaint.

" 15, " " " 1572, M. A. Topas & Co. v. American Foreign Insurance Association; bill for injunction; restraining order; summons issued; marshal's return of summons.

" 15, " " " 1573, Tillson v. Montgomery Ward & Co.; complaint.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Estate of JOSEPH SEYMOUR, Deceased. | Cause No. 1559 Estate No. 418

NOTICE

Pursuant to an Order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of John Seymour, deceased, to present the same with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before June 16, 1922, and all persons owing the said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of same in due course to the undersigned.

CHAUNCEY P. HOLCOMB,
Special Administrator,
11 Whangpoo Road,
Shanghai.

Shanghai, China, Dec. 17, 1921.

December 15, 1921, Cause No. 1574, Tillson v. Quinn and Montgomery Ward & Co.; complaint.

" 16, " " " 1573, Tillson v. Montgomery Ward & Co.; summons to answer issued.

" 16, " " " 1574, Tillson v. Quinn and Montgomery Ward & Co.; summons to answer issued.

" 16, " " " 1575, U. S. v. Steinberg; affidavit; warrant issued; marshal's return of warrant; bail bond.

" 16, " " " 1576, U. S. v. Steinberg; affidavit; warrant issued; marshal's return of warrant; bail bond.

" 16, " " " 1573, Tillson v. Montgomery Ward & Co.; marshal's return of summons to answer.

" 16, " " " 1574, Tillson v. Quinn and Montgomery Ward & Co.; marshal's return of summons to answer.

" 16, " " " 1577, U. S. v. Steinberg; affidavit; warrant issued.

" 19, " " " 1579, U. S. v. Escuin; complaint; bail bond.

" 19, " " " 1578, Samuel Martin & Co. v. Andrews & George; complaint; summons to answer issued.

" 20, " " " 1578, Samuel Martin & Co. v. Andrews & George; marshal's return of summons to answer.

" 20, " " " 1565, Pardoe v. Hexamer; motion.

" 20, " " " 1544, Fischer v. Stone; petition to intervene.

" 21, " " " 1580, W. P. Strickland, Receiver of Reid's Ltd. Inc. v. American Industrial Supply Co. et al.; complaint; motion.

" 21, " " " 1581, Tillson v. Quinn; complaint; summons to answer issued.

" 21, " " " 1568, Ritchie v. Montgomery Ward & Co.; demurrer.

HOW IS YOUR BONFIRE?

THE Carthaginians were the greatest traders of their time. These Carthaginians would sail along the Mediterranean with a boat load of merchandise until they reached the coast of Libya. There they would unload their cargo and then lighting a big bonfire near their goods would return to their ship.

The inhabitants drawn by the bonfire, would come out of their city to inspect their goods. If they liked the merchandise they would deposit a pile of gold nearby and retire behind their walls. The Carthaginians would again land, weigh the gold and if its value was adjudged sufficient to compensate for the value of the merchandise, they would take it and sail away. If insufficient they would load their cargo and sail away to other ports.

This bonfire was the first merchandise advertisement in history.

The Oriental Press Adv. Dept.

113 Avenue Edward Seventh, Shanghai

At the Shanghai Hotels

The following guests have registered at the Astor House Hotel during the week: K. Eisner, New York; Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Carey, Ningpo; Mr. and Mrs. Roditi, Paris; Mr. and Mrs. O. Luedeking, Ohio; Y. Oenslager, Japan; Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Marshall, New York; C. R. Richardson, Peking; W. Richards, Peking; Y. Kamal, Peking; Y. S. Phelps; A. H. Yinman, Peking; E. P. Williams, Peking; M. Strewe, Batavia; Mr. and Mrs. O. Veit, Hongkong; Mr. and Mrs. C. Palmer.; Miss M. E. Nessly, San Francisco; J. R. Blanmont, Tientsin; Mr. and Mrs. E. Everett; Major Houzu. Manila; D. A. Wilson, Hankow; Mr. and Mrs. H. Shoffer, Philadelphia; A. W. Lievin, Hankow; Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Yeoman, Hankow; F. Satz, New York; Dr. R. R. Fernbashi, Newchwang; A. F. Thomas, Manila; Mr. and Mrs. S. Smith, Chinwangtao; P. A. Crane, Harbin.

The following guests have registered at the Grand Hotel Kalee during the week: Mr. and Mrs. A. Rheim, Japan; Wilmoth, Tientsin; Mr. and Mrs. V. de Frasuois, Tientsin; Miss Baptie, Ningpo; J. W. Colbert, Soochow; David E. Fishel, New York; N. W. H. Crinckshank, Peking; Mr. and Mrs. Josset, Peking; Mrs. and Miss Crinckshank, Durban; Mr. and Mrs. G. H Crinckshank, Capetown; G. Dance, Hongkong; Oswald Siren, Sianfu; Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Price, Peking; V. Custes Vezy, Peking; E. Colas, Hankow; Mr. and Mrs. H. Konig, Barbiere, Hongkong; G. H. L. Robinson, Shanghai; W. E. Jewell, Soochow; F. Blanche, Shanghai; Com. and Mrs. H. Bonde, Peking; G. Gaeberg, Harbin.

The following guests have registered at the Palace Hotel during the week: J. Adamson; M. Alkazin; R. R. Arlt; James Beggs; Adm. W. H. Bullard; Mrs. W. H. Bullard; Miss Beibin; Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Benson; Mrs. M. Breaker; C. W. Bernard; Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Brown; P. Boutras; G. Bardwil; Mrs. A. A. Crawford; Mrs. R. A. Currie; Eugene Chen; P. J. Davie; J. S. Damazio; H. W. Dean; A. J. Daniels; Miss Goodfellow; John H. Grant; O. B. Gainsborough; S. Guttas; Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Gregg; Mrs. Goldsborough; Captain Goldsborough; C. N. Gray; J. W. Gaynn; H. H. Green; W. W. Houfe; Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Hausheer; Miss E. Hausheer; Miss M. Hughes; J. N. Hederi; J. Harvie; T. Hulthen; G. M. Heaphy; S. M. Joseph; I. Joseph; L. K. Kentwell; W. J. Kenyon; S. G. Kirkland; Mrs. Moodie; Mr. and Mrs. MacDonald; Mrs. Joe. D. Mills; Dr. Paul Martin; S. F. Mortimer; Miss H. Mcklosky; Mrs. J. Masseboeuf; D. C. MacMinn; A. C. Mackenzie; Oei. Tjoe; Mr. and Mrs. P. W. Pate; F. G. Prescott; Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Quinn; E. Rowden; W. Rond; Mr. and Mrs. C. L Romar; Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Robjohn; Mr. and Mrs S. N. Richterman; Miss G. Richterman; P. J. Reilly; Robert E. Reid; Leo. Schryver; Arne. Sorensen; S. D. Somekh; Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Seth; N. Sacks; Mr. and Mrs. E. Shellim; Mr. and Mrs. H. A Strongfellow; Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Selph; J. A. scott; D. G. Talbott; Mrs. T. Tetikoff; F. D. Thompson; Mr. and & Mrs. Vormsbicker; A. Whyte; Mrs. T. C. White; P. Wearner; F. W. Watson; N. Warten.

Chinese Government Railways

Approximate Return of Traffic for the period from August 11 to August 20, 1921

Name of Line	Passenger Revenue	Goods Revenue	Sundries	Total Revenue	Compared with same period last year Increase	Compared with same period last year Decrease	Accumulated Total Since Jan. 1 Present year	Compared with same period last year Increase	Compared with same period last year Decrease	Compared with same period last year Percentage of In. or Dec.	Traffic train Kilts. run Accumulated Total Since Jan. 1	Compared with same period last year Increase	Compared with same period last year Decrease	Compared with same period last year Percentage of In. or Dec.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	%	$	Kilts.	Kilts.	%
Peking-Hankow	173212	444803	718	618733	173074	.....	14324170	.....	130191	-0.91	4320576	320924	.....	7.43
Peking-Mukden	181818	213641	538	395997	.....	145825	16387660	3011768	.....	18.38	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tientsin-Pukow	142632	128325	4863	275820	.....	93581	10257761	1027126	.....	10.01	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peking-Suiyuan	22882	59290	6255	88427	17017	.....	3020357	.....	404148	-13.38	1056410	146740	.....	13.89
Shanghai-Nanking	111030	51761	2724	165515	969	.....	4348586	496367	.....	11.41	1619422	68091	.....	4.20
Shanghai-H-Ningpo	52348	16730	827	69905	.....	9394	2050744	143936	.....	7.02	832401	3762	.....	0.45
Cheng-Tai	15438	57611	5036	78085	37202	.....	1966609	.....	692523	-35.21	663027	.....	79493	-11.99
Canton-Kowloon	25234	4123	700	30057	3667	.....	806241	153894	.....	19.09	275432	1281	.....	0.46
Kirin-Changchun	14897	42662	218	57777	11181	.....	1696096	264952	.....	15.62	397628	22724	.....	5.71
Taokow-Chinghua	4019	27603	510	32132	.....	4657	594698	.....	60772	-10.22	246693	6727	.....	2.73
Chuchow-Pinghsiang														
Changchow-Amoy	1098	68	611	1777	1079	.....	31515	20960	.....	66.53	25367	21887	.....	86.30
Kaifeng-Honan	20489	18545	693	39727	3985	.....	1098779	144767	.....	13.17	323597	27484	.....	8.49
Wuchang-Changsha	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sau-Tao	3985	12412	57	16454	3629	.....	483027	.....	19848	-4.11	128125	2167	.....	1.69
TOTAL	769082	1077574	23750	1870406	.....	1654	57066243	3956288	.....	6.06	9888678	542294	.....	5.48

C. C. WANG

Director of Railway Department, Ministry of Communications